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## Agricultural.

### The Butter Outlook.

The advance in butter rates during the past season, during which the country has had no severe and wide-prevailing drought, but rather an unprecedented growth of grass and forage crops, seems at first glance to have no other reason than the restrictions that have been placed upon the sale of oleomargarine or butterine. But let us see what some of the other conditions are. As we have not the statistics for the whole country, we must rely upon those for Boston, which may be taken as nearly like the whole, because there have been few places where the drought or the rainfall or the grass crops have been far out of the normal average condition.

During the month of September, Boston had a consumption of 959,312 pounds more than in September, 1901, and during the five months following May 1, the consumption increased 2,479,782 pounds over that of the same period last year. This might be in part attributed to the fact that there is a less sale of imitation and an increase in the demand for genuine butter.

This increased consumption, however, of about 118,000 pounds per week was followed by a decrease during the week ending Oct. 4 in the receipts of 196,955 pounds, and 197,536 pounds in the week ending Oct. 11, both of which show a decrease of about 800,000 pounds a month in receipts, with an increase nearly as large in the consumption. Thus we are really about 1,300,000 pounds below what we should have had for the month of September if we take last year as a standard of receipt and allow for the increase in consumption.

Whether similar conditions exist in other markets or not we have no figures to judge from, but as they have shown an even more rapid and radical advance in prices than the Boston market, and even now they are quoting butter higher at the points our dealers receive it from under ordinary conditions, we may simply judge that they also find the demand exceeding the receipts, and that they have been or soon expect to be, as dealers here have, obliged to draw upon the surplus placed in cold-storage warehouses for the winter demand, when receipts do not usually equal consumption.

That the short supply cannot be attributed to the export demand is shown by the fact that for the five months ending Sept. 29 the exports from Boston were 25,012 pounds less than in the same time last year, and for the two weeks ending Oct. 11 there were no exports, while for corresponding two weeks last year exports amounted to 180,675 pounds from Boston alone.

A similar comparison of figures will show an equal or greater decrease in the butter exports from New York since May 1, and as these are the two leading ports from which any is exported, we cannot attribute the advance in prices to the foreign drain upon our supply.

While we may allow that the lessening of the supply of oleomargarine is one cause of an increased demand for butter, but the cause of a decrease in receipt of about 800,000 pounds a month during the past two months, while for the five preceding months receipts decreased even more than that, shows that the oleo law is not alone responsible for the advance in prices. We must look elsewhere for the cause, and we think we need not look long.

The high prices of grain during the year previous to May 1, and especially during the year before Oct. 1, 1902, led to the slaughter of many cows that had been supplying milk to creameries and cheese factories, and to the less liberal feeding of those remaining. We will not now discuss the wisdom of this management, excepting so far as to say that if the cows slaughtered were the most productive of the herds, it might have been a good thing for their owners.

come, and now we think we have not seen the highest point reached. It will require at least a year of good feeding to bring back many of these cows to their production of a year ago now. It will require three or four years to grow up heifers to adequately fill the places of the older cows that were condemned and slaughtered. The home consumption is likely to be increasing during that time, unless something occurs to make the poor feel that they must eat their bread without butter or to resort to a substitute, even though it is not colored.

We may lose something more of the English trade, as we have already, by our high prices, but while this forces some of the English buyers to increase their demand for European butter or oleomargarine, there are a certain class of buyers who may be ready

French or Sweet German white. As the latter is our favorite table turnip we used to grow that, and have a great many too large or too small for market that we had to feed out, but for stock food we are not sure that it is any better than the yellow or Russian rutabaga. Either contains more phosphate of lime or bone-forming material than the English turnip, and analysis has shown that they contain more when grown upon a fertilizer rich in phosphoric acid. The English turnip shows more water, and we thought it better for sheep, suckling lambs or sows with litters of pigs than any other root. For milch cows we think no root equal to the parsnip, with the additional advantage that it can be wintered where it grows and be in perfect condition for feeding to the cow

else during the winter, it should be for as short a time as possible, and in the warmest part of bright, sunny days. Even the sheep with their warm woolen coats do better when not kept out long in cold storms and windy days.

Hoard's Dairyman continues its report of an investigation of the dairies of patrons of creamery in Onondaga County, N. Y. It reports ten in number of Oct. 10. The results obtained for \$1 invested in feed were \$2.19, \$2.03, \$2.10, \$1.66, \$1.60, \$1.47, \$1.21, \$1.18, \$1.17 and ninety-nine cents, respectively. Why this difference? The one that received \$2.19 had ten cows, grade Holstein; cost of keeping \$31 per cow; average ration, roughage, alfalfa hay, corn stover and pasture, four pounds of corn

numerous causes, even in the best herds. These will need to be replaced. The best of cows too grow old, and outlive their term of usefulness, hence there should be younger animals coming along that can take their places.

Dairymen in general should make a practice of raising enough heifers to replenish their herds as occasion may require. Indeed, it is better to have some animals to sell at remunerative figures than to be under the necessity of buying.

But every farmer should be careful and not dispose of the animals that should be kept on the farm, even at tempting prices, as this might result in serious deterioration of the herd, and that should ever be most vigilantly guarded against. It should be the aim to keep the herd so well up in point

year, and to the low price of cotton; and while the new corn crop has not yet begun to make its appearance in the export figures of the Bureau of Statistics, the movement of the new cotton year has been active, and is the principal cause of the upward trend in the export figures. The cotton exports for September were 347 million pounds, valued at \$30,000,000, in round terms, against 300 million pounds, valued at \$16,000,000 in September of last year, and less than 200 million pounds valued at \$20,000,000 in September of the preceding year, 1900. Even breadstuffs show a decidedly upward tendency in the export movement during September, the total value of breadstuffs exported in September, 1902, being \$22,000,000, against \$12,000,000 in June and \$20,000,000 in September of last year.

The above figures relating to cotton and breadstuffs, it should be understood, are those of the preliminary statement of the Bureau of Statistics, but include ninety-eight per cent. of the entire export of the articles named, while the figures of the total exports of the month, although practically complete, are the preliminary figures and subject to the usual revision.

The following table shows the September exports in each year from 1888 to date:

September.	Total Exports.
1888.....	\$51,934,584
1889.....	61,996,082
1890.....	68,033,137
1891.....	82,854,065
1892.....	82,806,483
1893.....	72,025,784
1894.....	58,738,675
1895.....	58,540,063
1896.....	85,131,058
1897.....	104,540,912
1898.....	90,645,827
1899.....	109,886,677
1900.....	115,901,722
1901.....	108,980,926
1902.....	115,521,984

### World's Production of Coal in 1901.

The world's production of coal in 1901 is estimated at 896,165,540 short tons. The three great coal-producing countries are the United States, Great Britain and Germany. The output of these three countries combined makes up 81.61 per cent of the world's total. Austria-Hungary comes fourth, France is fifth, Belgium sixth and Russia seventh. The last country, notwithstanding its vast area, produces only about six per cent as much coal as the United States. The three countries which lead in the production of coal are the three countries that lead in industrial development. Prior to 1890 Great Britain led among the world's coal producers, but during 1890, 1900 and 1901 the United States has made such remarkable increases in coal production that we now stand far in the lead of all competitors, with a production in 1901 exceeding that of Great Britain by 47,965,338 short tons, or nineteen per cent. Up to the close of 1900 the coal production of Great Britain and her colonies, if taken together, still exceeded that of the United States, the excess in 1900 being 3,368,825 short tons; but the enormous output of the coal mines of this country last year exceeded by about 26,000,000 short tons the entire output of Great Britain and her dependencies. Of the output of coal in 1901, the United States produced 38.86 per cent., Great Britain and her dependencies 30.86 per cent., and Germany 10.42 per cent., or combined, 84.14 per cent.

### A New Disease of Children.

The title of this article is more alarming than the fact, for the affection is not really a new one. It is not an added danger which the child must encounter, but simply a distinction made between the several eruptive diseases of early life.

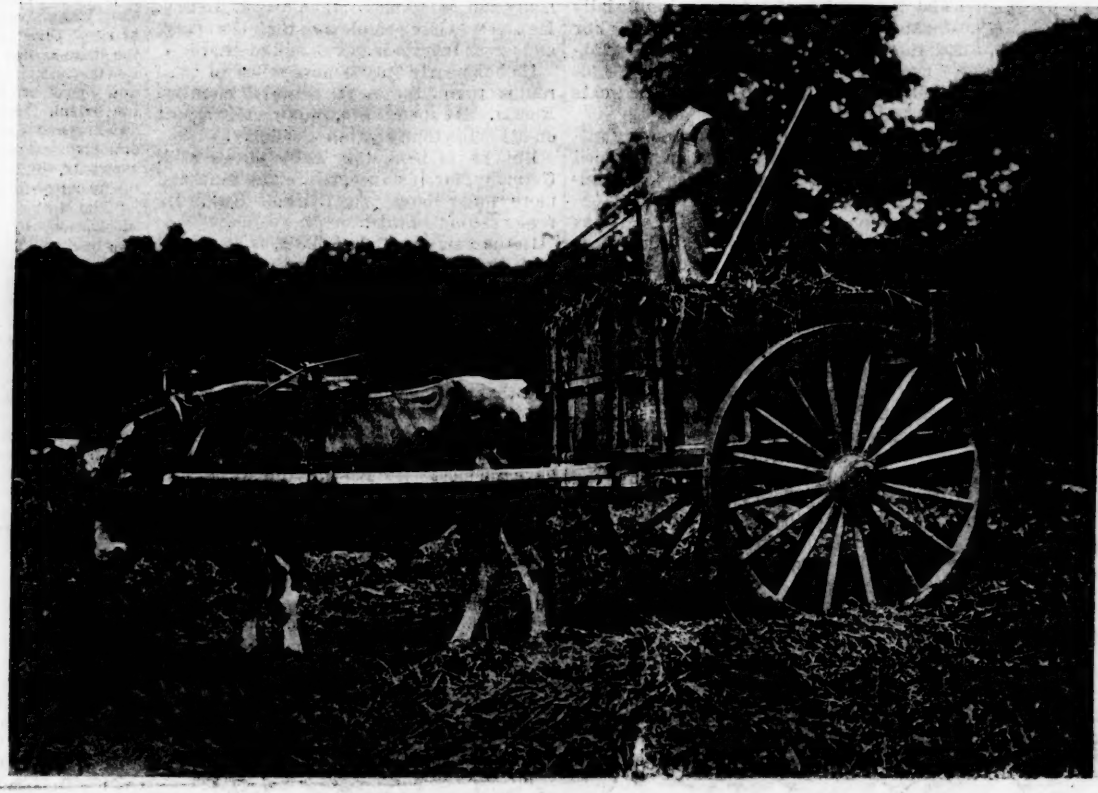
At first scarlet fever and measles were confounded; later they were found to be two distinct diseases, and then it was gradually learned that another disease exists which is neither scarlet fever nor measles, but resembles both more or less. This is called rotheln, rubella, or German measles. Now it is believed that still another must be added to these three. This, in the want of a better name, and until the nature of the affection shall have been more definitely determined, has been called the "fourth disease."

Like German measles, it is a very mild affair, of little consequence in itself, but important only in the mistakes to which it may give rise. It may be thought to be a very mild form of measles or scarlet fever, and the child after having passed through it is supposed to be protected against one or the other of these diseases, as the case may be. This naturally gives a false feeling of security, and on subsequent exposure to the disease no precaution may be taken, with perhaps most serious consequences.

The symptoms of this "fourth disease" are slight. The child may be listless and indisposed for a day or two, and there may be vomiting; but the first sign of any trouble is often the appearance of the rash. This resembles the eruption of scarlet fever more than it does that of measles. Fever is never high, and the pulse is seldom more than ninety-five to one hundred. The eruption lasts only a few days, and after its disappearance the skin peels a little, but not so much as it usually does in scarlet fever. Sometimes the skin comes off in large flakes or strips, but as a rule the scales are small, or there may be only a little roughness, such as is caused by exposure to a cold wind.

There is nothing to do in the way of treatment except to keep the patient in the house, for the disease disappears of itself and is never dangerous. One distinction between the fourth disease and scarlet fever is that while the latter prevails in the autumn and winter, the former is most common in the spring and summer.—Youth's Companion.

The joke came rather late, but we can all hope that Mark Twain wanted the greenbacks to cook canvassacks.



GLENWOOD'S DUKE OF HADDON, H. R. 5752.  
Loaned by R. I. Agricultural Experiment Station.

to pay the higher prices for butter from the United States and Canada if they find that our anti-oleomargarine laws are being strictly enforced. This may benefit the producers here, if it bears harder on the consumers.

Cheese is in better demand at higher prices, and this may lead to more milk going to the cheese factories and less to the creameries. Those who make condensed milk are now paying more for pure milk than the creameries, and as the demand for their product is increasing they may advance their rates still farther, and establish factories in other localities. Their requirements as to the feed of the cows and the cleanliness of the milk are more stringent than those of the average creamery, but this will not deter the better or more careful class of dairymen from sending their milk to them, unless the creameries impose similar restrictions in regard to their milk and pay higher prices for it.

The rigid inspection of the milk supplies of our large cities and towns has given people more confidence in the quality of the milk they buy, and this increases the demand for milk for family use, while it obliges the milk contractor to pay the farmers better rates, and to be more exacting in their examination of the milk they receive, and perhaps to reach farther out for their supplies, all of which will tend to diminish the amount available for butter-making.

All the causes above enumerated, we think, combine to lead us to expect higher prices for butter, not only for this season, but for several seasons to come. We shall not be surprised to see the wholesale rates of extra creamery butter advance to thirty cents a pound another season if they do not this winter, and it will not be until the number of cows or the average production per cow is largely increased that the price will return to twenty cents again.

Not only this, but we expect the same causes will advance the price of milk to consumers, and naturally, though perhaps not as easily, finally to the producers, for when milk is worth more to make butter and cheese from, the contractors must pay more, or see their supply turning away from them, just as the city demands are increasing. This is the outlook as we see it, and if results do not prove us right we shall be greatly surprised, for we have looked the situation over carefully.

### Dairy Notes.

A Toronto paper comments on the fact that the summer and fall creamery butter from the Province of Quebec is of a higher grade than that from the western Provinces, while the winter made butter from the West is superior to that from around Quebec, and sells at higher price. While it is possible that the Western creameries have better arrangements for handling butter in the winter, it is inclined to give as a cause the feeding of turnips and other less desirable feed around Quebec in winter. While we like turnips better than any other root for feeding to sheep, calves and young or dry cattle, we never recommended them for milch cows. For sheep and perhaps for calves we prefer the English or flat turnip, but for two-year-olds and for cows in calf we prefer the rutabaga yellow, or the

after the calf is dropped in the spring. The table beets take next rank in food value, and we would place carrots next to them, but long ago rejected them from our list, because the labor and manure used on three hundred bushels of carrots would exceed that required to grow nine hundred bushels of mangel-wurzels or rutabagas on an acre. The carrot received its high reputation from an erroneous idea that in some way its color would impart a yellow tinge to winter butter. If it was true that it could do so, the yellow turnip should be the same thing. To our taste the carrot gives a more unpleasant flavor to milk and butter than the turnip, but that is a matter of fancy. We do not like parsnips, but we never noticed that they imparted their flavor to milk as do the carrots and turnips.

There has been a considerable reduction in the amount of oleomargarine made in this country since the passage of the law that prohibits it from being colored to imitate butter. In July nearly as much was made this year as in July, 1901, but during August this year, in Chicago, which has produced about two-fifths of the entire amount made in the United States, was but 1,361,629 pounds, which is 2,915,980 pounds less than in August, 1901, or less than one-third as much. If the decrease through all the manufacturing is the same, it would amount to 6,550,000 pounds in August, equal to the product of 52,400 cows, that average to make 125 pounds of butter a year. To decrease the total production some 75,000,000 pounds a year means that the average production of butter should be raised far above 125 pounds per cow, or a large increase in the number of cows kept, unless we want to produce to utter famine. In the meanwhile our exports of butter are steadily decreasing, as we have not choice creamery butter to spare from our home trade. But the exports of oleo oil to European countries does not decrease, and while that keeps up, those countries can sell margarine in England, or can use it at home and send their butter to England. They do both, if we may credit the custom reports of Great Britain.

The cow, Mary Marshall 5th, No. 11814, has exceeded the record of her mother, Mary Marshall, who won her prize record in the Pan-American contest, at eleven years old, making 2544 pounds at a profit above feed of \$54.91. Mary Marshall 5th gave 10822 pounds of milk in May, 1902, a record that exceeds any other made by a cow of the same breed.

The idea that the cattle should be kept out in the pasture as late as possible in the fall, that they may be hardy during the winter weather, is a very erroneous one, even if it did prevail in the days of our grandfathers. The grass that can be found in the fields after there has been a severe frost is so unwholesome and indigestible that the animals are less fit to withstand cold than those that have been given better food in the stables. All stock will grow lean on it, and shiver in a temperature where a better conditioned animal would be comfortable, and the cows will make corresponding shrinkage in their milk. But the stables should be warm enough to prevent any of them from needing to be hardened to the winter weather, and if it is necessary to turn them into the yard for water or exer-

meal and bran through the winter; returns from creamery \$67.92 per cow; raises cows to keep up the herd, and has taken some pains in breeding; stable very good; most of the liquids saved by using horse manure as an absorbent.

Where the result was but ninety-nine cents, the owner had also ten grade Holstein cows, cost for feeding \$28 per cow; average ration, roughage, alfalfa hay, corn stover and pasture, three pounds of brewers' grains a day for three months in the spring; stable not very light or warm; liquid manure not saved; returns from creamery \$27.85 per cow. The average price of his milk is ninety-five cents per pound, while the other man averages \$1.07 per 100 pounds. This difference of twelve cents a hundred for the milk, and a difference of 3890 pounds in total amount of milk produced, accounts for the difference in profits.

It would be interesting and instructive if we had the space to spare to give these reports in full. All but two have grade Holsteins, those have mixed breeds, and their return \$1.06 and \$1.00 income per cow for \$1 cost of feed. They show that liberal feeding and warm, light stables usually produce the most profit, but they do not show, as perhaps they should, the importance of breeding from a sire of a good milk-producing strain, of giving the proper care to calves and heifers, and of regular hours of milking and feeding. Upon these three last items depend as much as anything.

Winter rye may be sown for spring feeding up to the middle of November, if the ground is not frozen, and it will furnish good feed about the first of May. The sooner it is sown after the middle of October, the larger it is likely to be early in the spring. We have seen a good field of the grain that was sown so late that the ground froze that night and the blades did not come up until the January thaw. It was a little too late for feeding out before the pastures are ready. But sown now on warm, dry land, using about a bushel of seed to the acre and two hundred to three hundred pounds of commercial fertilizer, and it will grow rapidly in the spring.

### Selection of Stock.

As the winter season approaches, the farmer should make careful estimate of the amount and kind of stock that it will be the most desirable to keep on the farm. This is yearly a very necessary work to be attended to, if the best results are to be sought after or expected.

And in attending to this matter it might be well first to say that there should be no more stock kept than there are suitable accommodations for, and can be well fed and sheltered. To undertake more than this will usually result in discouragement and loss. And in the selection of the animals to be kept, great care should be exercised.

A farmer must have an ideal herd of cows, for instance, if there are not some that fall considerably behind the others in production and value. These last are not profitable animals to keep and should be disposed of even if at small prices, and their place filled with those that will give much better satisfaction. Besides, there is always a liability of failure of some animals from

of excellence that the average individual will be wanted, and at good prices.

It will sometimes happen that a farmer may from unavoidable causes, as during the most unfavorable season, be deficient in feeding material for that he wishes to keep, and in such cases it might be better to purchase fodder rather than dispose of animals needed on the farm. But even this may be done in such a way as to keep the herd in good condition at a reasonable outlay.

The keeping of a large number of animals for the sake of the name, good, bad and indifferent, without much regard to their quality or condition, is not advisable under any circumstances, and for real profit should never be undertaken. A really good animal of any kind is worth twice that of an ordinary one, hence the necessity and reasonableness of making selections, and then just carefully caring for them.

The rule applies with great force to the dairy, where we can so easily distinguish the effects of good or bad management. But it will be just as truly visible in that of other kinds of stock, as horses, sheep or swine. These can all be greatly improved by proper selection, breeding and care. And this work must be continuous and not intermittent or spasmodic. Fewer and better animals will be preferable and far more profitable than a larger number indifferently cared for. Real excellence should be the aim of every farmer in all of his business, and with this always in view there can hardly fail of being the most satisfactory results.

E. R. TOWLE.  
Franklin County, Vt.

### Exports for September.

The export figures for September are extremely encouraging. They are the largest ever shown for September, with the single exception of that month in the year 1900, and fall less than a half million dollars below the high-water mark made in that year. The figures, as just presented by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, show the total exports in September, 1902, to be \$115,521,984, against \$108,980,926 in September, 1901, and \$115,901,722 in September, 1900, the highest figure ever shown by September exportations. Comparing present conditions with those of earlier years, the figures for September, 1902, are twenty-five per cent. in excess of those of September, 1898, fifty per cent. greater than those of September, 1890, more than double those of September, 1885, and nearly three times as great as those of September, 1880.

This seems to indicate that the downward tendency in the export trade caused by the corn crop failure of last year has reached its lowest point, and that the reverse movement toward normal conditions has begun. Following the failure of the corn crop last year the exports tended steadily downward. Beginning with October, 1901, in which the export figures were \$145,000,000, the movement was steadily downward until they reached \$88,000,000 in July of the present year. In August the upward movement began, reaching \$94,000,000, and in September \$115,000,000, which is about \$9,000,000 in excess of September of last year.

This decrease in exports, as is well known, was due to the corn crop failure of last



## Butter Market.

As we suggested last week, the prices on butter have advanced again, although not as much in Boston as at New York and Western markets. Our dealers do not believe in the advance being permanent, and they are selling stock on hand and drawing from cold storage, making a present profit, even if they have to buy and sell at higher rates later in the season. But some receivers have been sending their best lots to New York, where prices range higher, and we feel that buyers must pay more here or accept a lower grade of goods. As it is now, one cannot buy extra Northern creamery at less than 24 cents, and many hold out for 24 1/2 cents, or even higher, but 24 1/2 is as high as we can learn of any sales, excepting in small lots, and few reached above 24 cents. Firsts were 22 to 23 cents, seconds 20 to 21 cents. Best marks of Eastern sold at 23 cents, with fair to good at 20 to 22 cents, Western and Northern firsts at 22 to 23 cents and seconds at 20 to 21 cents. Boxes and prints sell fairly well at 24 1/2 to 25 cents for extra Northern creamery, 22 to 23 cents for extra dairy and 19 to 21 cents for fair to good lots. Northern dairy in tubs is in fair demand at 21 to 22 cents for New York, firsts at 19 to 20 cents and seconds at 14 to 16 cents. There is fair demand for firsts at 18 to 19 cents, but seconds sell slow at 14 to 16 cents. There is a call for choice renovated at 20 cents and common to good at 18 to 19 cents. Western imitations steady at 19 cents for choice and 18 to 18 1/2 cents for common, and ladies dull at 17 to 18 cents.

The receipts of butter for the week ending Oct. 18 were 17,671 tubs, 15,271 boxes, a total weight of 578,556 pounds, against 988,430 pounds for the week previous, and 1,015,300 pounds for the corresponding week of last year. Here it will be noticed is a marked falling off.

The exports of butter from Boston for the week ending Oct. 18 were 1290 pounds, against 74,264 pounds for the corresponding week of last year. From New York the exports were 625 tubs.

The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company reports a stock of 215,000 tubs, against 171,000 tubs at the same time last year. The Eastern Company reports 45,884 tubs, against 25,197 tubs for the same time last year. The holdings of the two show a total cold-storage stock of 260,884 tubs, against 202,737 tubs the previous week, and 196,886 tubs for the same week last year, an increase for this year of 64,078 tubs. During the week the stock was reduced 1773 tubs, while last year in the same time it was reduced 2389 tubs.

## The Trade in Dairy Products.

The exports of cheese from the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, were smaller than in any like period for the past thirty years, and amounted to only 27,203,184 pounds, valued at \$2,745,397, against 39,813,517 pounds, valued at \$3,500,999 in the previous year. In fact, as far as value is concerned, the imports of this product are now almost equal to the exports, the imports of the foreign varieties in 1902 having amounted to 17,067,714 pounds, valued at \$2,551,366, against imports of 15,229,099 pounds, valued at \$2,120,293 in the previous year. To appreciate the decline in the export trade in this product it is only necessary to recall that in 1880 the total exports of cheese from the United States amounted to the large total of 127,533,997 pounds, with a value of \$12,171,720.

Exports of butter also continue to decline. In the fiscal year 1901-02, exports of this product from the United States amounted to 10,602,169 pounds, valued at \$2,885,099, against 23,243,226 pounds, valued at \$4,014,905 in the previous year. Twenty-two years ago the exports of this product amounted to 10,602,169 pounds, valued at \$2,885,099, against 23,243,226 pounds, valued at \$4,014,905 in the previous year. Twenty-two years ago the exports of this product amounted to 10,602,169 pounds, valued at \$2,885,099, against 23,243,226 pounds, valued at \$4,014,905 in the previous year.

## Imports and Exports.

The imports into the United States during the month of September amounted to \$3,661,809 worth free of duty and \$51,107,898 of dutiable goods, a total of \$54,769,707. During September, 1901, there were \$29,068,382 worth free of duty and \$37,988,431 of dutiable goods. The exports for the same month were \$113,649,720 of domestic goods and \$1,872,264 of foreign goods, a total of exports amounting to \$115,521,984. Same month last year, the exports were \$105,192,391 of domestic goods and \$1,797,536 of foreign goods, a total of \$106,989,926. The excess of exports over imports was \$27,702,277 this year and \$4,940,113 last year. For the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1902, the imports were \$27,702,277 worth free of duty and \$38,976,355 worth of goods dutiable, a total of \$66,678,632. For same nine months this year, imports were \$300,439,993 worth dutiable and \$401,733,044 free of duty, and a total of \$702,173,037. Exports for the same period were \$917,007,227 domestic goods and \$29,443,837 of foreign goods, a total of \$946,451,064. The excess of exports over imports during the period, owing to the remarkably cool and wet summer experienced throughout a considerable part of Europe, the harvest of 1902 is one of the latest on record. The promise of an abundant yield, therefore, has been only partly fulfilled in Europe, allowing for grain gathered in a damaged condition and for that actually spoiled. In the case of bread grains there is a demand among millers in the countries so suffering for good dry grain to mix with the home produce.

## The Crops of the World.

The Department of Agriculture's summary of the crops of the world show that, owing to the remarkably cool and wet summer experienced throughout a considerable part of Europe, the harvest of 1902 is one of the latest on record. The promise of an abundant yield, therefore, has been only partly fulfilled in Europe, allowing for grain gathered in a damaged condition and for that actually spoiled. In the case of bread grains there is a demand among millers in the countries so suffering for good dry grain to mix with the home produce.

## Export Apple Trade.

The export apple trade last week included from Boston 55,999 barrels to Liverpool, 262 barrels to London, a total of 55,261 barrels. From New York 16,949 barrels to Liverpool, 9195 barrels to London, 10,331 barrels to Glasgow, 7337 barrels to various other ports, a total of 43,112 barrels. From Portland 1616 barrels to Liverpool, 4140 barrels to London, 15,494 barrels to Glasgow, 212 barrels to other ports, a total of 32,480 barrels. From Halifax, 11,211 barrels to Liverpool. This is 85,528 barrels to Liverpool, 24,908 barrels to London, 26,025 barrels to Glasgow and 7540 barrels to other ports, a total of 144,680 barrels to European ports. Corresponding week last year, to Liverpool 15,534 barrels, to London 223 barrels, to Glasgow 11,874 barrels, to other ports 392 barrels, a total of 28,023 barrels, an increase this year of 116,657 over last year. Since the season opened, Boston has shipped 173,590 barrels, New York 199,529, Portland 7230, Montreal 219,181, Halifax 17,928, a total of

617,367 barrels. Last year, for corresponding period, Boston sent 9201 barrels, New York 17,997, Portland 2845, Montreal 74,919, Halifax 49,447, a total of 154,400 barrels, or 462,868 barrels less than this year. The latest cable dispatch from Liverpool says: "Michigan and portion of Commonwealth selling; 20,000 barrels; demand excellent; fancy Baldwins \$3.72 to \$4.68, Baldwins in general \$2.38 to \$3.00, poor quality and condition Baldwins \$1.92 to \$2.64, Greenings \$2.28 to \$3.48, Kings \$4.08 to \$5.04, Hubbardston \$2.40 to \$3.00."

A dispatch from Liverpool to Chester A. Lawrence, State street, Boston, Oct. 20, says: "If the quality is good the market is active, and the prices are very active, but if the quality is inferior the market is declining." Baldwins were selling \$2.16 to \$3.00, Kings \$3.00 to \$4.80.

## New York Market.

Potatoes are in fair supply, but there is a good demand and prices are steady. Long Island bulk are \$1.75 to \$1.87 a barrel, State and Western \$1.62 to \$1.75 for 180 pounds and Jersey \$1.50 to \$1.75 for barrel sack, or 180 pounds, Maine \$1.75 a sack. Sweet potatoes in light receipt, and Southern Jersey are \$2 to \$2.50 a barrel and Southern yellow \$1.25 to \$1.62. Onions vary much in quality. Connecticut white \$2 to \$4.50 a barrel, yellow \$2 to \$2.50 and red \$1.50 to \$2.75. Long Island and Jersey yellow \$2 to \$2.25 and red \$1.75, Orange County white \$2 to \$2.50 a barrel, yellow \$1.75 to \$2.25 a bag and red \$1.37 to \$1.62. White picking onions \$4 to \$6 a barrel, \$5 to \$2 a basket. Beets 75 cents to \$1 a hundred bunches and carrots \$1. Parsnips \$1.25 to \$1.50 a barrel. Celery large 30 to 40 cents a dozen and small to medium 5 to 25 cents. Cucumbers, nearby \$2 to \$3 a barrel, Florida \$1.25 to \$1.50 a crate and Boston hothouse \$1 a dozen. Pickling sizes \$2.50 to \$4 a thousand. White turnips \$1 to \$1.50 a barrel. Russia 75 to 80 cents for Canada and 60 to 70 cents for Jersey. Squashes per barrel 75 to 90 cents for marrow and \$1 for Hubbard. Pumpkins 60 to 75 cents.

Cabbages are plenty at \$1.50 to \$2 a hundred, cauliflowers, fair to fancy \$1 to \$2 a barrel, culls 50 to 75 cents. Brussels sprouts 4 to 12 cents a quart. Lettuce, western New York 50 cents to \$1 a dozen and Boston 25 to 75 cents. Norfolk spinach 50 cents to \$2 a barrel. Okra \$1.25 to \$2 a carrier. Egg plant, Jersey 75 cents to \$1.50 a barrel and Florida \$2 to \$3 a box. Green beans 25 cents to \$1 a hundred. Southern peas \$1 to \$2 a basket. String beans, Virginia, \$1 to \$1.50 a basket. Charleston wax 75 cents to \$1. Jersey Lima beans, potato 75 cents to \$1.25 a bag and flat 50 cents to \$1. Jersey peppers, green 75 cents to \$1 a barrel and red \$1 to \$1.25. Tomatoes 50 cents to \$1.50 a box.

Apples are in better demand. Fancy red table varieties \$3 to \$4 a barrel, Ben Davis \$2 to \$3, King, Spitzenberg and Gravenstein \$1.50 to \$2, Twenty-ounce, Spy, Greening and Maiden's Blush \$1.50 to \$2.50, Baldwin, Hubbardston, Fall and York Pippin and Pound Sweet \$1.50 to \$2, fair to good lots 75 cents to \$1.25, open-head barrels 50 cents to \$1.50. Crab-apples, small yellow \$3 to \$4 and large red \$2.50 to \$3.50. Pears selling well, Seckel at \$3 to \$6 a barrel, Bartlett \$3 to \$5, Rose and Sheldon \$2 to \$3, Anjou \$2.50 to \$3.75, Duchess, Louise Bonne and Swan's Orange \$1.50 to \$2, Keiffer \$1 to \$1.50. Peaches, Michigan, bushel baskets \$1 to \$1.50, Upriver 50 cents to \$1.12 a carrier, 25 to 50 cents a basket, Maryland \$1.50 to \$1.75 a carrier, 50 cents to \$1 a basket. Quinces \$3 to \$4.50 a barrel. Grapes, cases Delaware 75 cents to \$1.50, Niagara 75 cents to \$1.25. Wines, Concord 20 to 75 cents. Pony baskets Delaware 10 to 18 cents, Niagara and Catawba 10 to 15 cents, red and black 8 to 10 cents. Cranberries, Cape Cod, large fancy \$7.25 to \$7.50 a basket, Early Black \$7, fair to prime \$5.50 to \$6.75, crates \$1.75 to \$2.25.

## Boston Fish Market.

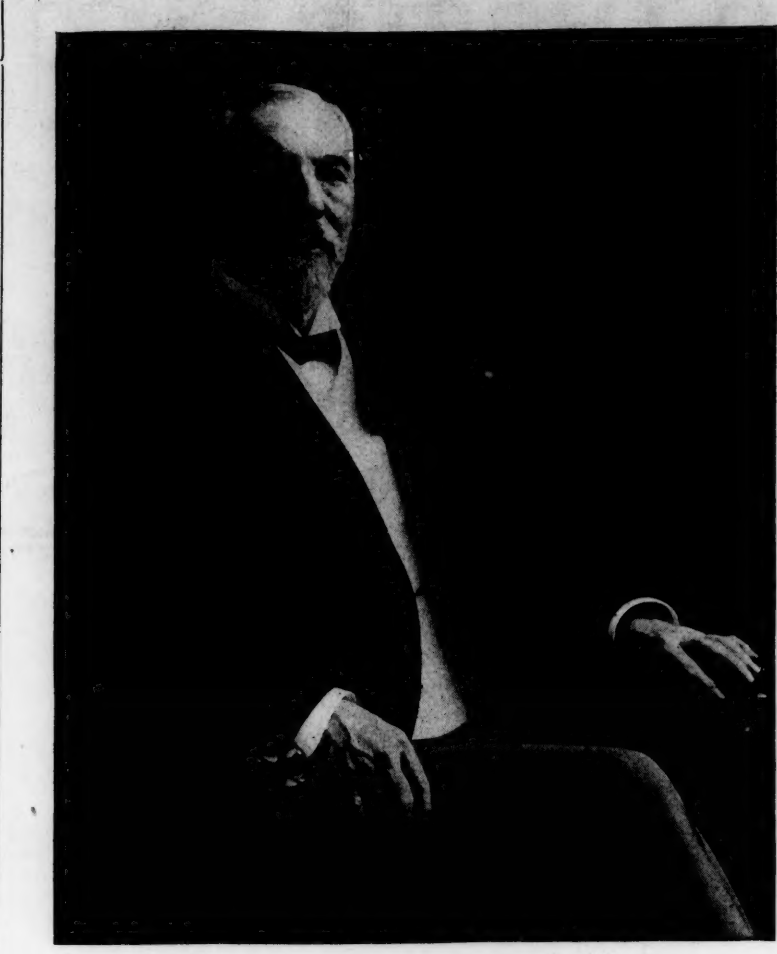
Shore fish are not as plenty as last week, and the demand is good. Market cod at 3 cents, large 4 1/2 cents and steak at 4 1/2 cents. Haddock are 3 cents and hake 3 cents, pollock and cut 2 cents and flounders 3 cents. Striped bass are 18 cents, black bass 10 cents and sea bass 9 cents a pound. Mackerel are 25 cents each for large, 12 cents for medium and 8 cents for small, herring \$1.50 a hundred, tautog at 5 cents a pound, scup 6 cents, butterfish 7 cents. Southern fish scarce, pompano at 22 cents, sheepshead 23 cents, Spanish mackerel 19 cents and snappers 15 cents. Bluefish 9 to 12 cents and white fish 10 cents. Native smelts 20 cents a pound for large, 12 cents for small, Eastern 10 cents, lake trout 12 cents, sea trout, squiguitee or weak fish are the same thing at 6 1/2 cents. Halibut scarce at 13 cents for white, 12 for chicken and 11 for gray. Western salmon 12 cents and pickerel the same. Perch 9 cents for white and 7 cents for yellow. Eels 10 cents for fresh, longues 9 cents and cheeks 7 cents. Clams in fair demand at 50 cents a gallon, oysters \$3 a barrel. Shrimp \$1 a gallon and scallops \$1.50 to \$1.75. Lobsters steady at 17 cents alive and 19 cents boiled. Oysters \$1 to \$1.30 for ordinary Norfolk, \$1.10 to \$1.20 for selected Norfolk and fresh-opened Stamford and \$1.25 to \$1.40 for Providence River.

The Department of Agriculture's summary of the crops of the world show that, owing to the remarkably cool and wet summer experienced throughout a considerable part of Europe, the harvest of 1902 is one of the latest on record. The promise of an abundant yield, therefore, has been only partly fulfilled in Europe, allowing for grain gathered in a damaged condition and for that actually spoiled. In the case of bread grains there is a demand among millers in the countries so suffering for good dry grain to mix with the home produce.

The semi-official Russian estimate makes the wheat, rye, barley and oats crops of that country not only larger than in 1901, but exceeding the average for the five years 1896-1900. The estimate put the winter-wheat crop at 186,582,387 bushels of sixty pounds each; spring wheat, 300,938,333 bushels of sixty pounds; rye, 854,432,750 bushels of fifty-five pounds each; barley, 282,130,625 bushels of forty-eight pounds each; oats, 846,391,875 bushels of thirty-two pounds each.

Throughout about four-fifths of the German Empire harvesting was delayed by frequent rains, and there was still much grain in the fields in the middle of September. The Austrian official figures for Sept. 15 show that wheat and barley are good, average crops, while rye is only medium to good medium. The quality of the grain, so far as the harvest was secured under anything like favorable conditions, is mostly satisfactory.

From Hungary the official report for Sept. 15 shows that maize has suffered from drought in some districts, the plants producing no ears, and in others the grain ripened before the ears attained a normal



BENJAMIN F. DUTTON.  
One of Boston's most respected merchants.  
(From his latest photograph by Notman.)

## Development.

The Roumanian wheat crop is officially estimated as the best in many years. For 1902 the production is estimated at 76,220,298 bushels. Rye is estimated at 6,938,466 bushels, barley 24,671,040 bushels, and oats 31,205,205 bushels.

The Bulgarian cereal crops are fairly satisfactory. The wheat is particularly good in yield, though a little deficient in quality.

The French Ministry of Agriculture has issued a preliminary report giving the wheat production of France as 332,000,000 bushels, an increase of over thirteen per cent over 1901.

The crops in Belgium are said to be comparatively satisfactory.

In Great Britain the area under wheat cultivation is 25,508 acres greater than in 1901. The recent weather through Great Britain has greatly helped its farmers in completing their belated harvests.

Harvesting is making favorable progress in Denmark. Wheat and rye are of normal yield and good quality.

The wheat crop of Italy, according to present indications, will be approximately 130,000,000 bushels.

The recent rains in Argentina saved the crops, and it is estimated that the yield will exceed last year's by over 40 per cent.

Wheat areas in Australia have been helped by heavy rains. Generally favorable reports of coming crops have been received from all provinces of India. The rice crop of Japan, but by the wet summer, probably will be below the average.

The official estimate of Spain is that that country will have the largest wheat crop for many years, and will have a considerable surplus for exportation.

The Nile flood this year is the lowest in twenty-five years, and although the scarcity of water will be partly compensated for by the new works executed by the British government, the crops in upper Egypt are likely to suffer. Whatever water is available in Egypt will be principally applied to the cotton crop, leaving beans, maize, lentils, etc., to bear the chief effect of the scarcity.

Consul Haynes, at Rouen, has transmitted to the State Department the first estimate made of the coming wheat harvest of France, which gives it at 322,940,494 bushels, with a surplus of 16,914,740 acres. This is an average of 50.60 bushels per 2.4 acres, against 49.80 bushels last year. The present wheat crop is estimated at 335,234,127 bushels, against 304,242,216 bushels for last year. The average annual consumption of wheat in France is approximately 263,934,000 bushels. In spite of the progress made in recent years in the culture of wheat, France, says the consul, is an importer, having bought 149,781 tons of wheat, and exported 1028 tons of wheat in 1899. French millers say that their wheat does not contain sufficient gluten to make good flour, and that it should be mixed with foreign wheat to the extent of thirty per cent.

## Uncle Sam's Busy Postmen.

If you could take a voyage around the earth with the flying night, so that whenever you gazed down at the globe you would find it in darkness, you would see darting lines of light going criss-cross over it in every direction.

Where the United States lies you would see more of them than anywhere else. You would see them gliding restlessly from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Glimmering lines would be visible to you where they go threading among the Rocky Mountains. North of the United States you would see some black patches where there would be no such bewildering maze of them. But even there, even in the wilderness of Alaska, you would see some.

In fact, you would see some lights flashing and hurrying along everywhere on the globe. You would see them rushing across Siberia. You would see them in Africa, some flitting along the shores of the Indian Ocean, some speeding down toward the Cape of Good Hope, others going along the northern coast on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. You would see them in China and the Philippines, in India and in Turkistan. As for Europe, that continent would look to you like a great loom of flaming threads, all busily weaving.

Those lights are the railroad trains of all the world carrying the fast mail. The fastest trains, the fastest ships, the fastest horses, the fastest runners of the world are used day and night everywhere, from Point Barrow, Alaska, to the Cape of Good Hope, to carry the mails.

Your Uncle Sam was not one of the first in the field of carrying mails. Some of the smaller countries in Europe were far ahead of him for a time. But now he is the leader of them all.

He has more postoffices and employees than any other country. He carries more mail matter. More mail is delivered to each of his sons and daughters than anywhere else.

He has 33,000 more postoffices than Germany and 55,000 more than Great Britain. He has 8000 more employees than Germany, and Great Britain is 39,000 behind him.

He has nearly 316,000 more miles of mail routes than the next nearest country, Russia. He spends \$10,000,000 more a year on his mails than any other country.

But he is behind in some things still. Germany, for instance, has eight thousand more letter boxes than Uncle Sam. He ranks second in this.

In the number of postoffices, as compared with population, he is seventh in the list. The countries that lead him are New Zealand, Canada, South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria and Switzerland.

Uncle Sam has been making some comparisons between his postoffice business and that of other places, and he has found queer things.

For instance, he has found that while the United States, Germany and Great Britain have the most postoffices in the world, the country that has the fourth place is far away in Asia. It is British India, and it has four in the number of its postoffices.

Another country that stands high in the list is Japan. It is eleventh in the list for number of postoffices and leads such European countries as Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Denmark, Belgium and Greece.

The land that has the smallest number of postoffices is the independent republic of the Congo. It has thirty-two.

In these thirty-two it employs seventy-seven men. Every now and then a letter carrier of the Congo postoffices is eaten by a lion or a leopard.

The path of these bearers of the mail is through forests and swamps. Sometimes they must camp at night in places where the wild beasts prowled around them in the darkness.

Uncle Sam has some peculiar mail routes himself. Even in the populous Middle Atlantic States, scores of his carriers have to drive, ride or climb along roads that are old Indian trails.

Some of his carriers have to ride armed. He has real Western rough riders, who go through defiles of the Rocky Mountains on broncos. He has Indian runners and canoe men in Alaska.

All kinds of steamboats carry his mail. They range in size from great coast-liners and tramp steamships to little puffing launches.

Men dwelling on coral islands in the Gulf of Mexico are sure of one visitor at least, and that is the mail boat. Stern wheelers go into the beautiful dreamy bayous of the south with a mighty splashing that frightens alligators and herons and deliver the United States mail in lonely marsh settlements.

Even whaling ships are used by Uncle Sam. They go far north into Behring sea. One mail route of Uncle Sam is attended to entirely by steam whalers that sail from Seattle to Washington.

These ships take letters and packages from home to men hidden away in the frozen country north of Behring Straits. The whalers and sealers in the Arctic circle are hunted for by Uncle Sam, and he tries to deliver their mail to them, though they may have been cruising for a year or more.

Sometimes he will send their mail from ship to ship, until at last one will find the vessel and send the letters aboard. They may be many months old by that time, but they are none the less welcome for that. You may be sure, and they are read over and over in the dim light from oil lamps in the laboring, tempest-beaten ships.

One of Uncle Sam's mail routes in Alaska uses ships and canoes and dog teams and sleds. It is a route more than four thousand miles long and carries the mails into the far interior, where the mighty Yukon river roars in the solitudes. Four round trips are made over this route each year, and each trip costs Uncle Sam \$1495.

The letter-carriers who do this work do not wear the neat uniforms that you see on the letter-carriers at home. They are athletic men, ready to swim a river full of drift ice, if need be, and think nothing of sleeping in blankets and a rough tent by the side of the trail with the thermometer far below zero.

The postoffice that Uncle Sam has at Point Barrow, in Alaska, is the most northern postoffice of the world. Never before was mail delivered so near the North Pole—New York Sun.

Of Value to Horsemen.  
Do you turn your horses out for the winter? If so, we want to call your attention to a very important matter. Horses which have been used steadily at work, either on the farm or road, have quite likely had some strains whereby lameness or enlargements have been caused. Or perhaps new life is needed to be infused into their legs. Gombault's Caustic Balsam applied as per directions, just as you are turning the horse out, will be of great benefit; and this is the time when it can be used very successfully. One great advantage in using this remedy is that after it is applied it needs no care or attention, but does its work well and at a time when the horse is having a rest. Of course it can be used with equal success while horses are in the stable, but many people in turning their horses out would use Caustic Balsam if they were reminded of it, and this article is given as a reminder.

## Literature.

"Richard Gordon," by Alexander Black, author of "Miss Jerry" and other interesting tales, with six illustrations by Ernest Fuhr, a book published by the Lothrop Publishing Company of Boston, is especially clever in its original interesting situations, and is sure to be a great seller. It is one of the strongest novels of the day. The plot is firm and finely conceived. Its development is superbly sustained to the very end. The progress of the tale never halts, never is illogical, never is infirm. It is compelling, irresistible, forceful. The scenes are laid in New York city, and have to do with men and women of the upper, middle and higher classes of society, with a dash into Bohemia that is refreshing and vivid. The hero is manly and virile. The heroine is charming, lovable, thoroughly womanly and essentially feminine. The book is simply brilliant in its construction. It sparkles with delicious humor and fetching repartee.

"Stage Confidences," the latest book by Clara Morris, illustrated with many photographs portraying her well-known characters, a book published by the Lothrop Publishing Company of Boston, is a volume with an indescribable interest and a volume which is very instructive, and the author has carried her subject well, being very particular to present such matters in relation to the stage and audience, not only in a most intensely interesting and instructive manner, but quite elevating to those who disregard somewhat the morals of actresses and actors. Probably this volume will do more, in many ways to elevate the stage, than any scribbles that are written promiscuously.

This fascinating book she talks with humor, point and charm of the mysterious, alluring, exacting life behind the footlights. With story, epigram and illustrations, she strips it of its false glitter, and gives valuable advice, in passing, to stage aspirants, while interesting and amusing all readers by her picturesque matter and brilliant style.

"The Millionaire," by Julian Ralph, with six illustrations by C. F. Underwood, is one of the new books published by the Lothrop Publishing Company of Boston, and is a volume full of startling interests, containing more than the usual bright situations, and the author has carried his subject with extraordinary originality. The book is one of the few that are written which carries an intense interest, and a volume which is essentially suited to its title. The illustrations are particularly well drawn.

"The Millionaire" is not a sermon, neither is it all nor even largely an exposure of our decadents. There is plenty in it that is as sweet as the breathings of the field flowers. The novel is the life story of a lovely girl of great wealth, who is to all intents alone in the world. Characters of all sorts move around her, eccentrics, fashionables, club men, Bohemians, and one who has plotted villainy against her and will not rest until the villainy has failed of its mischief. He and the "Spell Binding" lecturer, Bryan Cross, and above all the fascinating hero, Courtland Beekman, are characters whom we come to know as well as we ever knew persons of flesh and blood. The critics declare that "they are living creatures."

One of the interesting new books of the early winter season is that entitled "Eagle Blood," a historical romance of English and American life, by James Greelman, author of "On the Great Highway." His book is illustrated by Rose Cecil O'Neill, and is published by the Lothrop Publishing Company of Boston. This is Greelman's great novel, although a brilliant writer he is well known throughout the world. His war description and diplomatic interviews display exceptional powers. His story introduces an Englishman of noble family, who comes to America for the purpose of making his way, not by marriage for money, but by his own ability. Eagle blood—the American spirit—conquers lion blood, the blood of old England. He is a romanticized, quick and varied in action.

"The Whirlwind," a civil-war story by Rupert Hughes, a clever book published by the Lothrop Publishing Company of Boston, is exceedingly popular among those who are the most interested in war affairs, and the author not only cleverly carries his subject, but presents matters just as they appear to an ordinary veteran. Probably many of his little tales of war camps and the battlefield will come very close to those who have experienced the hardships and excitements of the battle, and it is more than likely that a book of this kind will have immediate success. It is a story of a striking personality, who is boldly and strongly delineated from his humble country childhood, with its environment of poverty and family degradation, through a brilliant political and war record, up to a Presidential candidacy—all of it graphic, typical and of compelling interest. John Mead, a representative, self-made native statesman, a man who sins, suffers, achieves and wins through a scientific canonization as a historic character, is the center of a novel which depicts the American life, political and social, in a most memorable way. The book embodies the private life of a public man, and it is the author's gift to make men realize in John Mead's career how homely and human, yet how splendid and tragic, that life may be. Few portraits of men, unforgettable women, mothers, sisters and wives make this book, "The Whirlwind," veritable and fascinating, and the striking title is a good description of the sweeping career of the hero.

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## Poultry.

## Practical Poultry Points.

Apples need to be packed snugly when they are sent to market to prevent bruising, but live poultry do not. Give them plenty of room to stand without crowding against one another, and to stand erect. With turkeys and geese this is more important than with fowl and ducks, but no bird shows at its best when obliged to stand in a stooping position, while, with head erect and room enough to put on a good front, they show well. Nor is this all. A cramped position is liable to cause congestion of the blood in the muscles that do not have their proper exercise, and the meat will be dark from the settling of blood there. If one needs a lesson on that, he need but watch those who buy for the Hebrew trade, and who slaughter the fowl according to the tenets of their religious belief. They would not take a bird that appeared to be in a cramped or tortured position in the coop, for they would one that had died in the coop, or not much more readily.

We do not believe in cross-breeding in any way between two or more pure-bred fowl of different breeds, unless it is done by experts who have formed an idea of what they intend to produce, who know the characteristics of the different breeds and the good points of each as well as to just what may be needed to improve each. But for grading up a mongrel flock there is much chance for good judgment in selecting the males to use in it. Thus the Leghorns, Minorcas and Andalusians are likely to improve the egg production, but do not increase the size of the birds, or improve them for table use, as they are narrow on the back and thin in the breast, and this feature is so much a part of them that they will bestow it on all their chickens, even when crossed upon the larger breeds. Crossed upon the Leghorn they make fowl that mature early and lay a good-sized white egg, but when they are crossed again, no one knows what the product will be, whether they be crossed back to one of the two original breeds or some other breed. The Indian Game, Dorking, cross or the English Game on the Dorking makes a good cross, but they are smaller than are some of the other crosses. The Houdan crosses well on the larger breeds, making a large, meaty fowl that matures quickly, and so does the Dorking, but we do not advise either on pure-bred fowl or pullets. Use them on grade or mongrel flocks, select the best pullets and breed back to the same breed of male.

Poultry, an English phrase devoted to that topic, says there are at least three varieties of wild turkeys and nine of domestic turkeys. The former are the North American, Mexican and Honduran, but it does not describe them, and we cannot judge whether they are really different in anything but such differences as arise from the difference in climate and the food they obtain, or whether they have distinctive marks. We think some writers have described the Mexican as smaller than the American wild turkey. Of the Honduran we know even less, excepting that it is smaller than the Mexican. They also do not describe the American Bronze, the Norfolk and the Cambridge, as they are well known there, although we have never seen the two latter in this country. The Cambridge, we think, is a turkey, much like our Narragansett, a weight of thirty-two pounds for the male and twenty-two for the female when mature. The Norfolk is more like the small black we used to know, that seldom reaches above twenty-two pounds for the male and eighteen pounds for the female, but maturing very quickly and making good ten to fifteen-pound birds when six months old. For this reason many have gone back to the small black after having tried the Bronze, or use the Bronze male on the black hens.

The Narragansett, as its name imports, was a production of southern Rhode Island, but is now well distributed through the United States and Canada. Its plumage is of a deep black, with a steel gray band near the tip of the feather, but edged again with the black. Its size is given above, and as it grows rapidly and matures early, retaining the tender flesh until well grown, if properly fed, it is a favorite with those who have tried it. The young are very hardy if not overfed or allowed to run in wet grass. There are two white breeds, the White Holland and the White Austrian. The former we have kept, and while it is very handsome, hardy and grows to a fair size, perhaps as large as the common black, we have rejected them as not producing eggs enough. They seldom laid more than fifteen to eighteen eggs in a season, while a Narragansett might lay from forty to sixty, if the eggs were taken away to hatch under hens. The White Austrian we never saw, but Poultry describes them as small, and not hardy, indeed, extremely delicate and difficult to rear.

The Italian is a dark gray turkey with the edges of the feathers lighter than the rest of them. It is also lighter, but is valued in France as a sifter, and the report is that they will continue sitting for six months without interruption. The Slate or Lavender turkey is named because of its color, though feathers are sometimes dotted with black. It is not larger than the Norfolk, and not to be recommended to those who grow for market. Neither is the Buff, which is a pretty bird and may become popular in these days when that color is a fad with some. It grows to a fair size, of twenty-seven pounds for the male and twenty-five for the female, but is not very productive of eggs, and it grows and fattens slowly. We had one pair and did not like them, nor did those who had larger flocks of them. On the whole, we prefer the American Bronze, the Narragansett or the smaller black turkey, or a cross between either of the two latter and the Bronze, to any other we have seen or seen described. A cross of the American wild turkey on the Narragansett does not hurt it, and, in fact, it is claimed by some that the Narragansett is the result of a cross of the wild turkey with the smaller black turkey.

The turkeys intended for breeding in the spring often winter well in trees, especially in evergreens, as pine or cedar, but in this climate we would prefer to have them on a roof in an open shed. If they are fed in every night, and for a few nights prevented from going out after eating, they will soon learn to look upon the roof in the shed as their home, and will reach there every night. When they find they cannot go out, it does not take long for them to seek a roost after it grows dark, as they are very averse to moving in the dark, but they are out at the first glimpse of daylight. To go to bed and to get up when the hens do does not mean as early hours as if one went with the turkeys.

One task each poultry-keeper should attend to as soon as possible in the fall is to take out the earth and droppings from his poultry-house and put it where the soil

needs fertilizing. If it has not been changed within a year, it may be worth while to take it two or three feet deep. Fill about one-half of that depth with a good stiff clay, if it is at hand, and pack it down solidly. Then put a dry, sandy or light loam in this to fill it as deep as before, and on this three or four inches of cut straw or chaff. Every load taken out should be worth \$5 if put on grass crops, or where the garden is to be planted next year, and the newly put in material will be worth more than \$1 a load to the health and productiveness of the fowl or chickens kept there. When or before this is done, repair roofs, broken panes of glass, and give all parts inside a thorough spraying or brushing with crude petroleum or kerosene. About a week later fumigate with burning charcoal and sulphur and then repeat the kerosene treatment, and there will be a house that the hens will enjoy living in, and they will pay the rent punctually with eggs.

## Poultry and Game.

There is but little change in the poultry market, as demand is light and a fair supply, but mostly ordinary in quality. Northern and Eastern fresh killed in fair demand at quotations. Choice roasting chickens at 18 cents, common to good at 14 to 16 cents and broilers at 15 to 16 cents, fowl at 14 to 15 cents for choice and 12 to 13 cents for common to good, green ducks at 15 to 16 cents and young geese at 15 cents. Northern turkeys are running very poor, and while a few bring 20 cents, more sell at 12 to 15 cents. Pigeons are steady at \$1.50 a dozen for choice and 75 cents to \$1.25 for common to good; squabs, choice large \$2 to \$2.50 a dozen. Western local chickens, 4-pound and heavier 13 to 13½ cents, 2½ to 3 pounds 11 to 12 cents and broilers, 1½ to 2 pounds each, 14 cents; fowl, 13 to 13½ cents for choice and 12½ to 13 cents for common to good. Old roosters higher at 9 to 10 cents. Fancy spring turkeys 15 to 16 cents, common to good 10 to 14 cents and old turkeys 15 cents. Frozen Western chickens choice 14 to 15 cents, common to good 10 to 12 cents. Fowl 12 to 12½ cents for choice and 10 to 11½ cents for common to good. Turkeys 20 to 21 cents. Live poultry quiet. Fowl at 10 to 11 cents, chickens at 10 to 10½ cents and roosters at 7 to 8 cents.

Game is in light supply. Black ducks \$1 a pair, teal 75 cents and small shore birds 30 cents to \$1.50 a dozen. Venison a little more plenty at 20 to 25 cents for saddles and 15 cents for whole deer. A few moose have reached here at 10 to 18 cents for whole carcasses and a few quail at 3 a dozen.

## Horticultural.

## Orchard and Garden.

Gooseberries and currants may be easily grown from cuttings if they are taken this month from the wood of this season's growth. We like to cut them about six inches long, and heel them in, as it is called, that is, to incline the tops toward the north, with the lower part buried, with one or two buds under the earth and three or four out of it. Put them about three inches apart, and press the earth solidly over the lower end. Then when the ground has frozen cover the tops with coarse mulch to prevent thawing until spring. While a shelter from the north wind may be desirable, do not place them where they will receive the drippings from the roof or too much water from any source. Next spring in April or May they should have started to leave out, and should have begun to make roots, when they may be set in the rows as wanted. If they are intended to grow as bushes four feet apart is near enough for them, as each year they will throw up new canes from the roots. Set them in good, fertile soil and they will not need much manure until they begin to bear. Do not plant them where they are where they will be much shaded, but a coarse mulch around the hills in winter and a thorough and frequent cultivation in summer will help their growth. We do not like the tree method of growing, as the stalk borer does more damage when they are grown in that way. We prefer the cluster of several canes or stalks, but some growers leave too many. Now is the time to shoot out superfluous stalks and all canes that show indications by premature dropping of the leaves that they are diseased or have the borer in the stems.

A correspondent of the Globe-Democrat tells how he got the better of the borers in his orchard of two thousand trees, where in previous years he had been to much trouble in taking them out or killing them, having taken eighteen borers from one tree, two or three round-head or root borers, and fifteen flat-head borers from the body and limbs of a young tree. To two gallons of soft soap he added two gallons of strong tobacco, two pounds of sulphur and one pint of carbolic acid. He put this mixture on the trees as thickly as he could with an ordinary scrubbing-brush. When he put it on early in the season and the weather was dry, it remained on the trees all summer. In a wet season it might need to be renewed. It not only kept the borers out, but prevented rabbits from gnawing the bark in winter. In the fall he found only three borers in the trees, and they were some that were overlooked and left from the season before. Not a single young worm was found that had been hatched out after he put the mixture on it.

Certainly it seems as if such an application might be a good one, and by rubbing off the old bark and rubbing this well on the trees would be made more thrifty. If the soft soap might be easily obtained, whole-oil soap might be used. While he gives all the credit to the mixture, we are inclined to think that the work he put in during the four years in cutting out and killing so many borers must have had some effect in reducing their number. But it would scarcely cause them to decrease from so many to nothing, so we think this mixture was a good one.

The Practical Fruit Grower gives this instance of the treatment of pear blight by the use of salt. The writer says he visited an orchard that had been violently attacked by it. Two trees were entirely past treatment. On others the blackened leaves pointed dead within a few days. The owner scattered salt under them, and new leaves have come out and are showing green among the blackened ones. A Benton County (Ark.) farmer gave his apple trees an application of salt, and they are remarkable for their vigorous foliage and for the size of the fruit they bear. A gentleman had a tree in his yard that he wanted out of the way, and he dug under it and placed a lot of salt in the cavity. Instead of dying it grew more vigorously than ever before, and soon outgrew its twin tree which stood near it, and twenty years after it was still in vigorous condition. It may be well to try the salt on some trees, as it is not an expensive application.

As we ride through the Back Bay district of Boston, we are pleased to see how many



IMPORTED ROUGH-COATED COLLIE, "BRANDANE RANGER".

of the residences and churches are ornamented with the Ivy on their walls, almost literally hiding the bricks and mortar, and as we go out into the country, we are pained to see how few of the houses have any green thing growing up around them or the buildings that stand around. Not a flowering vine, or an Ivy, nor a grapevine.

A grapevine on the wall of a building or on a little trellis at the side of it seems to require no room excepting for its foothold on the earth, and it bears more freely than those that stand open. Even though it shades the windows a little in the summer days, it need not exclude the sunlight in the winter. With a little judicious pruning, and the fall of the leaves it can be kept within proper bounds, and one can have a crop of most delicious and wholesome fruit right at his door for the trouble of picking, and it will scarcely cost more than that.

Chautauqua County, N. Y., has had a law recently enacted by the legislature, which prohibits the killing of skunks in that county at any time of year prior to 1896. Other counties have a close season during which they shall not be killed. This is because they are well known to be persistent destroyers of the white grub, which has done a great deal of injury to the potato crop by eating the tubers, and to the corn and grass crops by eating the roots. We acknowledge that they do much good in that way, and they can be kept out of the chicken and duck coops or the house cellar by the use of wire netting, but we do not care to meet them when we walk out in the evening, or to drive over them in the road. We have known people who have done both, and they would have much preferred the grubs.

Mr. E. P. Powell speaks very highly of the McIntosh apple, which is a seedling of the Fameuse, propagated in Canada. The tree is hardy, and makes a good spreading growth. The apple is a brilliant red on a yellow ground. It is now grown from Maine to Nebraska. While it is a good eating apple for early winter, it keeps well in ordinary storage until March, and of course much longer in cold storage. It usually bears every year, and has been very free from scab this year where many other varieties have been badly infected. The Shawassie Beauty is another good one of the Fameuse type. This is a heavy bearer and begins ripening as early as Sept. 1, but is a good market fruit through September and October. This had scarcely a touch of scab, where Grimes' Golden and Spitzenberg standing near it are badly infected. He recommends both these for general culture.

## The Potato Trade.

Imports of potatoes into the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, amounted to 7,656,162 bushels, against 37,911 bushels in the previous year. Exports in 1902 were 628,484 bushels, leaving the net imports 7,027,678 bushels. With two exceptions, the 1902 imports into this country were the heaviest ever made; the short domestic crop of 1881, amounting to only 109,145 bushels, resulted in imports in the following fiscal year of 8,789,890 bushels, another shortage in domestic production in 1887, when the crop amounted to only 134,103 bushels, was followed by imports of 8,230,538 bushels.

As a general rule neither the exports nor imports of this product are important. The trade is, in fact, an anomalous one among food products in that heavy increases and decreases in domestic production have little effect upon the external commerce. During the past thirty years exports of potatoes from the United States have never amounted to more than a million bushels annually; in only fifteen years out of the thirty have imports exceeded that amount, and four times only have they exceeded 5,000,000 bushels. The annual production, meanwhile, has varied widely, ranging from the low figures of 1874, when the crop was only 105,981,000, to the high-record figures of 1895 when the crop amounted to 297,237,370 bushels. The difference between the smallest and the largest crops of the past thirty years is thus seen to be 191,256,370 bushels, and it would be naturally expected in important food product like this that the wide range in production would be reflected by important variations in the export or import trade. It has not been unusual, however, that in a year when the crop was greatly short of an average, and was apparently entirely insufficient for domestic consumption, there followed no appreciable increase in imports. Crop variations ranging from negligible quantities up to as high as 190,000,000 bushels have never resulted in an import trade amounting to so much as 10,000,000 bushels annually.

## The Hay Trade.

The offerings of the higher grades of timothy do not exceed the demand, and traders take them quickly at full prices upon arrival. For grades lower there is an abundance, with limited demand, and prices vary according to the accumulation and willingness of the buyer to accept low grades.

At Boston receipts are about normal; the markets at Boston points are unchanged; exports of hay, of which 74 were billed for export, and 10 cars of straw came last week. Corresponding week last year, 561 cars of hay, of which 239 were for export, and 29 cars of straw. Choice timothy is \$18 to \$18.50 in large bales, \$17 to \$18 in small bales, No. 1 \$16.50 to \$17 in large and \$16 to \$17 in small bales, No. 2 \$14 to \$15, No. 3 and clover mixed \$11 to \$12, clover \$10 to \$11, long rye straw in large supply and moving slowly at \$13 to \$14, tangled rye \$10 to \$11 and oat \$9. Providence had but a light supply, but the low grades sell slowly. Choice timothy is \$18.50 to \$19, No. 1 \$18

to \$19, No. 2 \$15 to \$16, with the higher grades on large bales, No. 3 is \$12, clover \$11, clover mixed \$12 to \$14, rye straw \$16.

New York market practically unchanged, but receipts mostly of medium grades. Best qualities in good demand, and others weak. Receipts last week 9622 tons. Same week a year ago 12,910 tons. Exports 17,477 bales. 1020 tons of straw last week. Choice timothy \$18 to \$19, No. 1 \$17.50 to \$18, No. 2 \$15 to \$16, No. 3 \$13 to \$14, shipping \$11, clover \$12 to \$15, clover \$10 to \$11, long rye straw No. 1 \$14, No. 2 \$12 to \$13, oat straw \$7 to \$8 and wheat straw \$7 to \$10. Brooklyn receipts were also light, and good hay scarce. Choice timothy fair at \$19, No. 1 \$17 to \$18, No. 2 \$16 to \$17, No. 3 \$13 to \$14, clover mixed No. 1 \$14 to \$15, No. 2 \$11 to \$13, clover No. 1 \$14 to \$15, No. 2 \$11 to \$13, rye straw straight No. 1 \$15 to \$16, No. 2 \$13 to \$14, tangled rye \$8 to \$9, oat \$8 and wheat \$7 to \$10. Jersey City is firmer on best grades, the supply not being equal to the demand. Prime timothy sells at \$19 to \$20 in large bales, No. 1 \$18 to \$19, No. 2 \$15 to \$17, No. 3 \$14. Clover mixed in demand at \$14 to \$16 for No. 1 and \$13 to \$14 for No. 2, clover No. 1 \$14 and No. 2 \$11 to \$12, long rye straw \$14 to \$16, tangled rye \$8 to \$11, oat \$8 to \$10, wheat \$8 to \$10.

The Hay Trade Journal gives highest prices at various markets as \$20 at Jersey City, \$19.50 at Providence, \$19 at New York and Brooklyn, \$18.50 at Boston and Philadelphia, \$18 at Richmond, \$17.50 at Baltimore, \$16.50 at Buffalo and Pittsburgh, \$14.50 at Memphis and Cleveland, \$14 at Chicago and Cincinnati, \$13.50 at Louisville, \$13 at St. Louis, \$12 at Minneapolis, \$11 at Duluth, \$10.50 at Kansas City and \$9.50 at Montreal.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says that the Canadian hay crop is of better quality than those of either the United States or England, and both those countries will have to draw largely on Canada for good hay. Exports last week 3009 bales to London, 875 bales to Glasgow.

## Vegetables in Boston Market.

There is a good supply of vegetables at the market now, but demand is brisk, and prices are as high as last week or higher. Beets sell at 50 to 60 cents a box, carrots at 60 to 65 cents and parsnips at 65 to 75 cents.

Flat turnips are 50 to 60 cents a box and yellow at 75 cents to \$1.25 a barrel. Native onions \$1 to \$1.25 a bushel for prime, with many at 75 to 90 cents, barrels at \$2 to \$2.50. Spanish \$1 to \$1.25 a crate. Leek steady at 40 to 50 cents a dozen bunches and chives \$1 to \$1.25. Round radishes at 50 to 75 cents a box and salsify \$1 to \$1.25 a dozen. Early celery sells at 50 to 75 cents a dozen and Boston Market at \$1.25 to \$1.75. Hothouse cucumbers steady at \$7 to \$8 a box and peppers \$7 to \$8.50 a bushel. Tomatoes are from \$1 to \$1.75 a box for ripe and 40 to 60 cents for green. Eggplants \$1 to \$1.25 a case. Squash are 50 to 75 cents a dozen for summer, \$1.50 to \$2.00 for marrow, \$2.00 to \$2.50 for Hubbard and \$2.50 for Turban and Bay State. Pumpkins \$3 to 50 cents a bushel box. Jerusalem artichokes \$1.50 to \$1.75 a bushel and French \$3 to \$3.50 a dozen. Mushrooms 90 cents to \$1 a pound. Cabbages are 65 cents to \$1 a barrel, or \$3 to \$4 per hundred, and Savoy at 40 cents a box. Cauliflower 75 cents to \$1 a box. Sprouts 12½ to 15 cents a quart. Lettuce 60 cents to \$1 a box of 1½ dozen, as to size and firmness. Spinach is 20 to 30 cents a box and parsley 50 to 60 cents. Romaine, escarol and chicory 50 to 60 cents a dozen. Green corn 60 to 75 cents a box. String beans native at \$2.50 to \$2.75 a bushel and Southern \$2 to \$2.25 a basket. Sieva beans \$2.50 to \$2.75 a bushel and Lima flat at \$1.50 to \$1.75. Mint 50 cents a dozen and cress 35 cents.

Potatoes in fair supply, but a good demand, and prices range higher. Arrostook Hebrons 80 to 70 cents, Green Mountains 70 to 75 cents, New York round white 65 to 70 cents and Western round white 60 cents a bushel. Sweet potatoes quiet, with light demand. Norfolk yellow \$1.50 to \$1.75 a barrel, Eastern shore \$1.75 and Jersey double-head barrels \$2.25 to \$2.50.

## Domestic and Foreign Fruit.

Apples are in full supply, the receipts having been 74,908 barrels last week, against 37,317 barrels same week last year, but the export of 68,427 barrels relieved the market, and prices remained about steady, with good grades in demand. Graevenstein sold at \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel, King at \$2 to \$2.50, Snow and Wealthy at \$1.75 to \$2.50, Maine Harvey \$1.75 to \$2.25, Twenty-ounce, Baldwin, Greening and Pound Sweet \$1.50 to \$2, Hubbardston \$1.25 to \$1.75, June-nut and Colvert \$1.25 to \$1.50, Pippins and Porters \$1 to \$1.50, common green 75 cents to \$1.25 a barrel, red varieties 50 to 90 cents a bushel box and green cooking 35 to 50 cents. Pears in fair demand at \$3 to \$4 a bushel box for native Seckels, \$2 to \$2.75 for Bos, \$1.50 to \$2 for Bartlett, \$1 to \$2 for Anjou and Sheldon, 50 to 75 cents for common cooking. Peaches are about done. Some California Solway at 90 cents to \$1.10 a case and Clingstones at 75 cents. Quinces plenty. Apple quince at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel and \$3 to \$3.50 a barrel. Plums nearly done. A few light-pound baskets Damson at 40 to 50 cents, and large eating varieties at 25 to 35 cents, Kelsey \$1.25 and prunes \$1 to \$1.15 a crate.

Grapes in liberal supply. Western New York pony baskets Delaware 15 to 18 cents, Niagara 12 to 18 cents, Salem 12 cents, Catawba 10 to 12 cents, Isabella 8 to 9 cents, Concord 8 to 10 cents and 17 to 18 cents for eight-pound baskets. Cape Cod cranberries \$3 to \$4 a barrel, \$1.75 to \$2 a box.

Oranges are firm, with supply and demand both light. California Valencia, 200 and 216 counts \$4, 150 and 176 counts \$4.75, 112 and 126 counts \$5; Jamaica oranges, boxes, 176 to 250 counts, \$2.75, barrels \$4.75 to \$5.50; grape fruit \$4.50 to \$5 a box; Sorrento oranges, 160 to 200 counts \$3.50 to \$4. Sorrento and Mañila lemons, cases, 300 counts, fancy \$5 to \$5.50, choice \$4.50; Palermo and Messina, 300 counts fancy \$4, choice \$3.50, 300 counts about 50 cents less on all. Summer arrivals, repacked and sound, \$3, and poor lots at almost any price. New figs are 10 to 13 cents a pound, and old dates 4 cents. Tokay grapes \$1.50 to \$2 for four-basket crates, Cornishon \$1.50 to \$1.75 for single crates, \$2.75 to \$3.25 for double crates, Malaga grapes \$4 to \$6 a cask. Bananas No. 1 yellow \$1.00 to \$2 a stem, with some fancy higher light heads \$1.15 to \$1.50, No. 2 90 cents to \$1.10, No. 1 red \$2.50 to \$3.50 and No. 2 \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson yesterday renewed his prediction that beef will be selling at Christmas time at near the old prices. "Reports from the West," he says, "show that shipments of the first bunches of corn-fed cattle have begun. Retail prices of meat in Omaha and Kansas City have already dropped materially."

The consumption of sugar in the United States increased from 566,784 tons in 1890 to 2,215,847 tons in 1902.

The estimated yield of potatoes in the United States for 1902 is 250,000,000 bushels, against 193,000,000 and 255,000,000 in 1901 and 1900. The receipts of wool in Boston since Jan. 1, 1902, have been 272,673,358 pounds, against 226,622,664 pounds same period in 1901. The Boston sheep market is doing well. The stock of sheep in the United States is 22,575,141, against 22,575,141 in 1901 and 22,575,141 in 1900. The stock on hand in Boston, Jan. 1, 1902, was 37,464,707 pounds.

The fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, amounted to 459,710 barrels, valued at \$1,628,888, against 883,673 barrels, valued at \$2,058,964 in the previous fiscal year. With one exception the 1901-02 exports of this product were smaller than in any year since 1897-98, when the high record was established of 1,603,381 barrels, with a value of \$2,371,143. Exports of dried apples in the fiscal year 1901-02 were smaller than in any year since 1894-95, and amounted to only 15,664,468 pounds, worth \$1,190,263, against 25,260,292 pounds in the previous fiscal year, valued at \$1,610,511. The exports in 1894-95 were 7,085,946 pounds, valued at \$461,214.

Advices from London say that the new steamship service between Boston and Manchester is to begin on Nov. 21, with the sailing from Manchester of steamship Iberian. She will come to the South Boston docks of the New Haven Railroad.

The United States Treasury holds \$299,456,722 in gold, which is greatest sum ever carried by any national treasury. Of this \$150,000,000 is reserve, and \$35,532,658 is set aside to redeem gold certificates and \$83,882,538 is free gold and silver. The Treasury states that no other nation in any period of the world has had, or now has, so much gold.

Bradstreet's reports exports wheat for week 5,240,088 bushels, against 5,655,779 bushels last week, and 5,736,073 last year; since July 1, 1901, 19,737,138 bushels, against 95,194,231 bushels last year. Corn for the week 180,674 bushels, against 180,358 bushels last week and 640,033 bushels last year; since July 1, 1,558,266 bushels, against 14,945,113 bushels last year.

Imports of bananas into the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, exceeded all previous records and amounted in value to \$7,307,497, an increase of \$757,251 over the previous year. The principal increase was in shipments from the British West Indies, the trade with Central America increasing only three per cent, and that of Cuba eleven per cent. over the previous year.

It is estimated that over six hundred thousand gallons of castor oil are manufactured annually in the United States.

The total shipments of boots and shoes from Boston this week have been 100,289 cases, against 97,492 cases last week; corresponding period of last year, 107,022. The total shipments thus far in 1902 have been 3,478,739 cases, against 3,866,272 cases in 1901.

There were exported from the United States in the fiscal year 1901-02 horses to the number of 103,290 head, valued at \$2,022,298. These were the heaviest shipments ever made from this country and exceeded the previous high record in 1900-01 by 20,770 head. Almost 60 per cent. of the 1901-02 exports were consigned to South Africa.

Imports of coffee into the United States have almost doubled within the past ten years, having increased from 563,499,668 pounds in 1892-93 to 1,061,094,222 pounds in 1901-02. Imports of tea, on the other hand, have declined during the same period from 9,061,287 to 7,559,125 pounds.

Exports of dried apricots were, for the first time, stated separately from other "green, ripe or dried" fruits in the reports of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1901-02. They are given at 1,928,367 pounds, valued at \$173,143.

The world's exports of grain last week were reported as 8,040,072 bushels of wheat from five countries and 1,222,633 bushels of corn from four countries. Of this the United States exported

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should be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine, for upon that depends one's life. ALLEN'S LUNG BALM contains NO OPIUM in any form and is safe, sure, and prompt in cases of COUGHS, COLDS, deep-seated COUGHS. Try it now, and be convinced.

5,533,972 bushels of wheat and 640,033 bushels of corn.

Beef was dull yesterday. Dealers are urging for 12 cents on a 6 best sides, but 11½ cents is about all that is being obtained. Extra sides, 11½ to 12 cents, heavy 9 to 11 cents, good 7½ to 9 cents, light grass and cows 6 to 7 cents, extra hinds 13½ to 14 cents, good 10 to 12 cents, light 6 to 9 cents, extra fore 8½ cents, heavy 7½ to 8 cents, good 7 cents, light 6 to 8 cents, backs 7 to 10½ cents, raffles 4½ to 7 cents, chucks 13 to 14 cents, short ribs 9½ to 17 cents, rounds 7 to 9 cents, rumps 8 to 14 cents, rumps and loins 8 to 20 cents, loins 8 to 24 cents.

The exports of live stock and dressed beef last week included 2044 cattle, 1100 sheep, 6000 quarters of beef from Boston; 1980 cattle, 104 sheep, 12,385 quarters of beef from New York; 600 cattle from Baltimore, 786 cattle, 350 quarters of beef from Philadelphia; 408 cattle from Portland; 337 cattle from Newport News and 2533 cattle, 2300 sheep from Montreal, a total of 9408 cattle, 3500 sheep and 19,135 quarters of beef from all ports. Of this 5418 cattle, 1100 sheep, 14,630 quarters of beef went to Liverpool; 3609 cattle, 1985 sheep, 3500 quarters of beef to London; 292 cattle, 167 sheep to Glasgow; 250 cattle, 152 sheep to Bristol; 328 cattle to Manchester; 1025 quarters of beef to Southampton and 104 sheep to Bermuda and West Indies.

The market is unchanged. Short cut and heavy backs \$24, long cut \$25, medium \$23.50, lean ends \$27, beam pork \$19.50 to \$19.75, fresh ribs 14 cents, corned and fresh shoulders 10½ cents, smoked shoulders 11 cents, lamb 12½ cents, pails 13½ to 13½ cents, hams 13½ to 14½ cents, skinned hams 13½ cents, sausage 11½ cents, Frankfurt sausage 10½ cents, boiled hams 19 to 19½ cents, bacon 17 to 18 cents, bolonias 10 cents, pressed hams 13½ cents, raw leaf lamb 13½ cents, rendered leaf lamb 13½ cents, in pails 14½ to 14½ cents, pork tongues \$25.50, loose salt pork 13½ cents, brisquets 14½ cents, sausage meat 11½ cents, country-dressed hogs 8½ cents.

There is a full supply of lamb and mutton, with the market in the buyer's favor. Spring lamb 6 to 9 cents, fancy 8½ to 9½ cents yearlings 5 to 7 cents, mutton 5 to 7 cents, choice 7 to 12 cents, veals 9 to 10½ cents, fancy and Brighton 10½ to 11 cents.

The egg market remains about steady with liberal receipts and fair demand. New England Cape fancy sells at 25 to 30 cents, Eastern and Northern choice fresh at 23 to 24 cents, fair to good 19 to 21 cents, Michigan fancy candied at 23 to 25 cents, Western choice and selected 21 to 22 cents, fair to good 19 to 20 cents, dummies 15 to 17 cents. Refrigerator eggs dull at 20 to 21 cents for April packed, 18½ to 19½ for summer packed. Receipts are running large for the season. The stock in cold storage figures up 128,882 cases, against 163,130 cases the previous week, and 131,075 cases same time last year.

The total immigration at the ports of the United States during the year was 730,738, an increase over last year of 160,225. The total amount of money shown to the inspecting officers was \$10,485,911. A noteworthy fact is that while increased immigration reached the United States from most foreign countries, there was a decrease of 1425 from Ireland.

The Ivernia, sailing for Liverpool this week, had a large miscellaneous cargo, including 29,000 barrels of apples, the latter being the largest shipment ever taken from this port.

## GRAVES' MANGE CURE

For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also



# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

The coal question has consumed the Philippines as a factor in campaign oratory.

And so there is to be no sale of the Danish West Indies. Has the Landsting no feeling for the readers of the American papers?

Would John L. Sullivan have understood the reference if he had been told the other day that he resembled the dormouse in "Alice in Wonderland"?

"Velvet buttons smart," says a contemporary head line in the local Woman's Column. Where is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Velvet Buttons?

"Too Much Johnson" may have been what Mr. Noble said to himself on a recent occasion, but hardly with the bland smile of an altogether contented sense of humor.

The Naval Academy is evidently bent on doing an example in subtraction. If there are four very important football teams and one of them gets licked, how many are left?

Of course it's a Scotch basso who brings over his sticks and looks forward to a golf championship as an incidental achievement of an American concert tour. Being a basso, it is also a case of whoop as well as hoot!

Kansas is still Kansas; the latest sign of her accustomed animation is the man whose son has been expelled from school for inattention during Bible readings, and who has brought suit against the Board of Education to have the Bible expelled likewise.

"All is not gold that glitters," says the saw; yet for all that there seems to have been no real need of emphasizing the fact by opening Gotham's brand new and very society theatre with a comedy called "Tommy Rot." The name looks almost like an exclamation.

Eighteen foreign countries, and practically every State in the Union, are represented in this year's registration at the Institute of Technology. If Boston isn't a cosmopolitan city, it is certainly not the fault of the institute.

One faction at least of modern science has accepted the glacial man as a once existing person. Just at this season many a husband might add that there's proof of the theory in the evident fact that modern woman has descended from an ancestress very much devoted to the wearing of furs.

A Phillips (Me.) correspondent writes of "a rather romantic wedding" which took place there the other day, and in which the bride chewed gum and the bridegroom tobacco during the ceremony. Novelists looking for the scene of a real American romance must have read the item with considerable interest.

The maker of the celebrated Cardiff giant died in poverty for all his ingenuity; and that in a country which, as we have been told on very good authority, loves to be humbugged. Like the author whose fame lives by virtue of a single story, the inventor of the famous giant seems to have used up all his ammunition at the first shot.

The movement toward standing the danger spots of the Tremont street asphalt will receive the support of pretty nearly everybody, except perhaps, the sympathetic person who always pushes his way through the crowd and advises other sympathetic persons how best to help the honest driver restore his quadruped to the perpendicular. His occupation will be almost as finally gone as Othello's, and very often he seems to have no other.

Press notices of birthday celebrations, even those of the oldest inhabitants of towns and cities otherwise unknown to contemporary history, are rarely of interest to many of us outside the home circle. Even photographs make little impression. But the birthday of Mrs. Gilbert needs no photographs, and a large popular heartily echoes actor Gillette's congratulatory: "Loving greeting to you and hearty congratulations to all the rest of us that we have you with us."

Harvard's new hospital, the Stillman Infirmary, is all ready for patients, but it still remains to be seen whether the necessary two thousand undergraduates will have the wisdom voluntarily to leave the small sum apiece needed to run the institution and to insure the individual student against the possibility of any further hospital expense during his present year in college. Four dollars is a small enough charge for hospital attendance, if you happen to be sick; but there's the possibility that the average undergraduate will say, "Who's going to be sick, anyway?"

Miss Mary MacLane is still nobly true to her own impulses. Here is the published statement of what happened immediately after her arrival in a neighboring city recently honored by her temporary presence: "Miss MacLane entered Peter's news store about nine o'clock, and inquired of the clerk if he had any of Mary MacLane's books in stock. The clerk replied that he had none on hand, but that they had sent the world on the book was selling well, and he told her that they had only sold a few copies. The young lady replied that she was Mary MacLane, and said that she came in to put her autograph in the books if he had any."

It will take little extra expenditure of eloquence on the part of the W. C. T. U. to demonstrate the need of reforming the bill boards. But to actually reform them is another matter, and there is a natural danger that the latest organization to look in this direction will face complications, in that the liquor interests have, as a general thing, put up better-appearing posters than many of their bill-board companions along other lines of industry. However, popular education is the only weapon that will ever be sharp enough actually to cut off the bill board from its present right to post any atrocity it sees fit, provided atrocity of the aesthetic sensibilities. The W. C. T. U. can do a good bit in helping turn the grindstone.

There are some things in connection with the coal strike that should not be quickly forgotten. Among these is the generosity of those who have contributed to the funds for purchasing coal for those who could not buy a supply for themselves at the prevailing prices, and that of the corporations and manufacturers, who, having put in snugly before the strike came on, have sold it to their employees, and perhaps to others of

their townspeople, at cost prices, even when they did not know how they could obtain more unless at much greater cost. And we should not forget those coal dealers who have sold at but a small advance over previous rates, but we should also remember those who, having bought coal to sell at \$5 to \$7 a ton, have refused to sell to their neighbors and old customers at less than \$15 to \$18 or \$20 a ton, although they could sell to other dealers who sold below their rates, on an agreement that they would not sell the territory usually served by the dealer of whom they bought. We would not boycott such dealers, but we would patronize them as little as possible, and when we could we would give our trade to those who were not so anxious for a present profit as to take advantage of the necessities of those who have helped to support them in years past.

## The Real Function of Clover on the Farm.

Through the Central States this has been an unfavorable season for the harvesting of clover seed. Many acres were not cut, and in other fields the seed has been lying in the windrow, rotting or sprouting.

This gives rise to the question, What is the honest reason why a farmer grows clover? Is it for its value as a soil improver, or its value for feed and seed? If the former, how many are using it for that purpose excepting in name?

I have in mind a farmer who, having a field that had been cropped for grain for several years, decided to give it a rest by growing clover. He succeeded in getting a stand, and in the early summer was tempted to take off a crop of hay; but yesterday I saw him cutting for seed a crop that was over ripe four weeks ago. It had taken its third growth, and when cutting the seed crop he was clipping off four or five inches of tender young shoots. If that was not murdering both crop and soil, I don't know what is. But to insure a complete execution, that farmer will no doubt pasture the stubble until Christmas, and then expect enough to remain to fertilize the corn crop next spring.

Some reader may think this an exaggerated case; but now, be honest, haven't you known cases almost as bad, and hasn't there been a time when you yourself could have been held in suspicion?

Now, don't some one rise up and say I am "knocking" the clover plant. Indeed I am not; I am its devout admirer. It has always been a rule of mine to feed well my hired help, and if the clover plant is working for me, I intend it shall be fed and cared for.

There is an absurd idea prevalent that the clover crop can live on "air," but it has been proven a number of times that a clover crop yielding two tons of hay per acre, requires 100 pounds of nitrogen, twenty-one pounds of phosphoric acid and eighty-four pounds of potash. Admitting that the larger percentage of the nitrogen is atmospheric, where does it get all that mineral plant food? From the upper and subsoil. Then does it not stand within reason that our soils can be depleted by growing clover unless care is exercised.

Since a wheat crop yielding thirty bushels per acre removes fifty-seven pounds of nitrogen, twenty-four pounds of phosphoric acid and thirty pounds of potash, it is easily noted that when we remove our clover crop, we are taking off twice as much nitrogen, practically as much phosphoric acid and three times as much potash, as with the wheat crop. Now this is not theory, it is practical figuring, and counts in farming as in business.

Granting the clover does secure all its nitrogen from the atmosphere, we know the power which this plant possesses of acquiring nitrogen depends largely upon the supply at its command of the mineral elements. Steam will drive an engine, but before we can have steam we must have fire and water. Hence, if our clover plant is to capture atmospheric nitrogen because provided with an abundance of phosphoric acid and potash, is it not economy to supply the full amount of these minerals rather than omit them, and thus limit the plant's power of acquiring this expensive element, since the value of the crop produced is gained in greater than the cost of both the phosphoric acid and potash required.

I am perfectly aware that this is an old subject, one that has been discussed and written about for years, but from the number of inquiries received regarding "clover-sick lands" and "poor stands," there yet remain many who have overlooked this essential feature of clover growing.

## King Edward and India.

There is good reason to believe that King Edward will preside in person at the great Durbar summoned to meet at Delhi next January for the purpose of proclaiming him Emperor of India. That vast country is bound to England not so much by force of arms as by that irresistible tie of sentiment which is lighter than air and stronger than steel. Its 300,000,000 of people were strongly attached to Queen Victoria, and their devotion to King Edward, whom his Indian subjects learned to know when he visited them twenty-seven years ago, is not less marked. It was thought at the outset that Lord Curzon could adequately represent the Crown upon this great occasion, but the vicerey soon perceived that it was imperative that the Crown should be represented by a member of the royal family. There was some talk at first that the Prince of Wales should be the representative, but as he did not care to take another long tour so soon after his return from his trip around the world to the Ophir, and the Princess of Wales expects an addition to her family soon after Christmas, this idea was abandoned. So it was determined to send the king's brother, the Duke of Connaught.

But as soon as the announcement was made, there was such a great feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction in India that Lord Curzon cabled and wrote personally to the King, urging him in the strongest possible terms to endeavor to preside at the Durbar in person. And, not content with this, the vicerey sent his capable private secretary, Mr. Lawrence, to England for the purpose of communicating verbally to the King arguments which could not very well be stated in a letter. It is now generally understood that the King has yielded to the pressure, written and verbal, which has been brought to bear upon him, and will proceed to India and preside in person at the Durbar.

By so doing, this function will be invested with peculiar grandeur and importance, and the Indian tradition fulfilled that each emperor of Hindustan must be proclaimed in person at Delhi, the ancient capital of the empire of the Moguls. Queen Victoria was the first ruler of the Empire of India in all its history who had never set foot in the Holy City of Delhi. There is nothing in the constitution or in any statute to prevent the King from leaving England and Europe for a couple of months.

If the King goes, it is very probable that the Queen will accompany him, for she is an

excellent sailor and has long been desirous of seeing India, about which she has heard so much. The royal yacht, which is a veritable floating palace, will probably convey the royal party to Bombay. Some people think that the King will be crowned as Emperor of India at this Durbar. But such an idea is erroneous. In the East monarchs are not "crowned," but "proclaimed."

A coronation is an essentially religious function and a Christian one, which would not appeal to Mohammedans, the fire-worshippers, the Brahmins, the Buddhists and the members of all those other faiths represented in India.

## Increase of Immigration.

The annual report of the commissioner of immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury, made public today, shows that the total immigration at the ports of the United States during the year was 730,738, an increase over the year of 100,923. The total amount of money shown to the inspecting officers was \$10,485,911. A noteworthy fact brought out by the report is that while increased immigration reached the United States from most foreign countries, there was a decrease of 1423 from Ireland.

The total number of aliens not allowed to land was 4974, or about two-thirds of one per cent. of the total arrivals. Of this number 3844 were deported for the reason of being paupers, and likely to become public charges. Although immigration has largely increased, the number refused admission during the year as alien contract laborers was 275, as compared with 327 last year.

Commissioner Sargent recommends additional legislation making more strict the laws excluding diseased immigrants and bringing transportation lines responsible for bringing them to this country. He also recommends that a record be kept of deported aliens, and that arrangements be made for the distribution of aliens now congested at centers of large population to points where they can supply the demand of labor.

## May Solve a Rural Problem.

Deerfield, in Massachusetts, where the Arts and Crafts Exhibition closed recently, has solved the problem of the "decaying village," if not of the abandoned farm, in a way that may lead to the industrial rejuvenation of rural New England.

Seven or eight years ago Deerfield was much like any other village of the western part of its State. It had more historic interest, its houses were better examples of Colonial architecture, its people were probably somewhat more cultured. But in the main it bore a striking resemblance to its neighbors.

Today all that is changed. It is like no other village in the United States. It has an importance quite apart from that which links it in history to a fearful massacre. It is in a happy sense an American, yet in another way it is so thoroughly American that there are grounds for regarding the new movement a prophecy of what will come. Still, even in this country it is possible to cultivate a feeling for handicraft, and that is what the Deerfield people want to help accomplish.

They are a great deal more pleased by a request to be allowed to come and work with them than by an order that will put money in their pockets. Not that they do not need the money and desire it. It always comes. Their wares are never a drug on the market, and they do practically nothing to excite the sale of the articles. The latter sell naturally as fast as they can be made.

What the workers do care about is to make converts to handicraft. They make these of the most of the tourists who journey to Deerfield. Not many can cast their lot in with the handicrafters, but the visitor comes away aglow with enthusiasm for craftsmanship and full of hope that Deerfield is only the pioneer of a great new movement.—New York Tribune.

## Notes from Washington, D. C.

The Tenth National Irrigation Congress was largely a rehabilitation convention. Western men assembled to celebrate the passage of the national irrigation act. The representatives came from all sections of the West—irrigation farmers from Colorado and New Mexico, fruit irrigators from Arizona and southern California, and stock-raisers, who irrigate fine fields of alfalfa, from Washington, Montana and Utah. The name National Irrigation Congress is a misnomer. The congress is attended by men from Western States, where farming is carried on almost exclusively by irrigation. Its only national feature is that it advocates Government aid to irrigation, which is a national question.

John W. Springer, president of the National Live Stock Association, delivered an address to the congress of much interest. He attacked the "beef trust" at Chicago which he declared was preparing to enter into an agreement which would absolutely fix the price that would be paid for cattle on the hoof, and in the same time regulate the retail price. The price of the meat which the people of the United States would eat would be manipulated by one man.

He would decide what the difference would be between the buying and the selling price, and the people would have to pay it if they ate meat.

F. H. Newell, the Government hydrographer in charge of the irrigation surveys, stated that the work which the Government was embarking upon under the new irrigation law was one of great importance, and that it would be the duty of the Government to survey and investigate very carefully the conditions in the different States and Territories before proceeding to the construction of any storage reservoirs. The work first constructed must serve as the best possible object lesson of national irrigation.

An address by Commander Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army set forth the remarkably successful colonization work which that organization is carrying out, taking poor people out of the crowded cities and placing them upon lands where they have freedom and air and can earn a living.

John Henry Smith, a genial elder of the Mormon church, told graphically of the early "subjugation of the desert" in Utah, the first Anglo-Saxon irrigation in America, when the Mormons, migrating into the arid wilderness, led the waters of the city creek out upon their parched plates of ground and planted the few seeds they had brought with them. Today, some of the irrigated districts of Utah are among the finest in the West. The State has three prosperous beet-sugar communities. The farmers get in the neighborhood of \$5 a ton for their beets, varying according to the percentage of sugar they contain. They raise twelve, fifteen, twenty and even thirty tons of beets to the acre, irrigating usually three times.

An interesting feature of one of the sugar factories, the Utah Company plant, is two pipe lines, used to carry the beet-juice to the refinery. Of course the question of the transportation of the beets is an important one. The slicing of the beets and extracting the sugar-juice is comparatively simple, and in this case machines for this purpose are located one eighteen and one twenty-five miles from the factory, thus bringing a large additional territory tributary to the factory. Thirty or forty bushels of wheat to the acre in Utah is common, and eighty or ninety bushels per acre have been raised. There is one prize plot of ten acres in the suburbs of Salt Lake City which raised by actual weight 1250 bushels, or over one hundred bushels per acre. Another acre-plot of ground near the city raised over one thousand bushels of potatoes. Six hundred bushels per acre is not unusual.

The woodworkers, too, copy old furniture of the Deerfield houses, beds-headers and the like. The men who built Deerfield as it now is were people of wealth, for their homes are beautiful today. The halls and stairways, the window seats, and the fireplaces are all fine examples of the Colonial architecture, which is so rarely found in perfection.

In every house, almost, one finds the crane of bygone days standing in the great fireplace, and a spinning wheel drawn up in the chimney corner. Small panes of glass, or those of the bull's-eye pattern, are on every side. Warning pans hang on the walls, and old candlesticks stand on the mantels. The average age of the houses on the main street (and this allows for several new ones) is 120 years. In such a setting why should not an Arts and Crafts Society flourish.

In the local museum, known as Memorial Hall, the workers of today can find many relics of their departed forefathers. The place is next to the museum of Plymouth, the best of the kind in the country, and may outrank Plymouth in some departments. And the Deerfield of the past is closely linked with the town of today.

How many folk in this country can show the wooden bowl carved and used by an ancestor of two hundred years ago, or the gown of a great-great-grandmother, or the blood-stained suit of clothes worn by an ancestor when he was killed defending his home against Indians? These things are abundant in Deerfield.

It seems as if the village were exceptionally situated for such a movement as the one described. It lies among the soft green hills of one of the loveliest parts of the country. The people come of the best stock of the East. They inherit strong brains and skilled hands from their pioneer ancestors.

Everything that is making the fame of the village was found, in embryo at least, within it. Nothing has been imported. The most that can be said is that it seems likely at present that the village may attract to it outsiders who share the tastes of the people, and would like to join with them in training their hands or would like to play crafts already learned in an atmosphere so congenial. Still, it is permitted one to wonder whether or not the same could not be done in other villages, given, as was the case in Deerfield, a few bright, magnetic women to take the lead.

The women who work at the crafts do not make large sums of money. Their earnings would seem small to city folk. But then they need less and are for the most part housekeepers. They plant their baskets or ply their needles between household tasks. In this way the remuneration is good enough, and in addition to the money earned, they acquire a feeling for art, which enters into every part of their daily lives.

It would seem as if some such scheme of loosely organized handicraft work would be the salvation of many a small town. It would be, too, a little heaven that might in time lighten the whole lump. It is, unfortunately, an un-American idea to work slowly with the hands to produce an object of art. Still, even in this country it is possible to cultivate a feeling for handicraft, and that is what the Deerfield people want to help accomplish.

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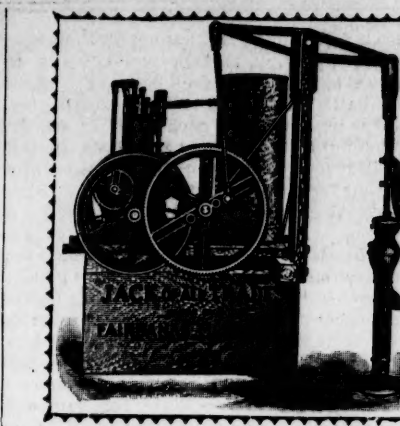
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Some delegates from the Yakima valley, in Washington, thought they had the finest farming land in the United States. On a visit to the Cripple creek gold fields I talked with B. F. Barge, who has an irrigated farm along the celebrated Sunnyside Canal (North Yakima), and he said he has seen wheat yield one hundred bushels per acre in the Palouse region, but that their irrigated land is too valuable to grow wheat even at that rate of yield. They grow fruit, apples and pears, and make from \$300 to \$500 per acre. They spray regularly and give two irrigations. Their annual rainfall is but six or seven inches. Alfalfa is the great forage crop. A man with 160 acres can raise three hundred steers. The soil is of volcanic origin, very rich with the stored fertility of centuries, and two hundred and three hundred feet deep. No man knows how far down the alfalfa roots go. "Men," said Mr. Barge, "are doing well and making money on twenty, ten and even five acres of land and supporting their families. But the ordinary Eastern farmer has much to learn about irrigation when he comes out West. There can be no hard and fast rules for irrigating. Each man must to a large extent work out the problem for himself. There is no class of farming that requires the exercise of brain power like irrigation farming."

An Australian government report notes tests made with garlic as a black-leg specific. A correspondent says: "I always inoculate with garlic for black-leg. I have had several visitations of the disease among my stock during the last thirty days and have never known garlic to fail. I continued to use it for several years at branding time and had no trouble, but the disease came when for a time I had dropped the use of garlic. Last November I lost a heifer. The rest of the cattle were inoculated with garlic, and no deaths have occurred since, although the mortality is very great in the district. The operation is simple. The dewlap is opened wide enough to admit a 'pod' of garlic and a single stitch is made to keep it in."

The British government veterinary surgeon, on the other hand, says in commenting on this report: "Inoculation with garlic as a preventive against black-leg is practiced with varied success. Personally I have no great faith in it, but rely on vaccination with attenuated micro-organisms of the disease, which causes a mild, non-fatal attack of black-leg and confers immunity against the disease being acquired by cattle."

Our Department of Agriculture at Washington is sending out annually hundreds of thousands of doses of black-leg vaccine, which has reduced the losses from this once devastating disease to a minimum. Any farmer desiring black-leg vaccine to protect his cattle against the disease can obtain the same upon application through his congressman or to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The dairy of Queen Alexandra of Denmark is probably the finest model extant of the old-fashioned dairy. The establishment is a small one, with plain furniture, distinguished for its simple cleanliness. There is no mechanical separator, the milk is skimmed in the old-fashioned way, and the cream allowed to ripen. The royal dairywoman has taken great interest in her herd and dairy, making a model for the country people, the place being thrown open at stated periods to the public. The cows are of the Jersey breed, and graze in lovely meadows.

That it is the intention of Secretary Wilson to gradually enlarge the working of the Department of Agriculture, is shown by the table of statistics for the fiscal year 1902, which he contemplates submitting to Congress the coming session. The appropriation for his department for the current year amounts to little over \$4,500,000, while his statement for next year shows an increase of approximately one-half million dollars.

## TO THE FARMERS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

For the last forty years you have constituted the backbone of the Republican party in this State. Whatever variations might occur in the vote in the centres of population, the leaders of the Republican party have looked to your support with entire confidence to make good any deficiencies they might meet with elsewhere. If any class of citizens is entitled through loyal support to the kindly consideration of a political party, the farmers of Massachusetts have won the right to expect it by their constant sustaining of Republican candidates and policies.

But what return have you received for your unwavering fidelity? Are you as Massachusetts farmers better off than your fathers or grandfathers were? The record of abandoned farms in all of the agricultural towns in this State tells its story of suffering and loss in language too plain to be mistaken; some of these have indeed been purchased for summer residence by those who have made money elsewhere, but in many respects Massachusetts agriculture has even gone backward and is less profitable than in the past. Many farmers would be glad

to abandon their farms if they had anything else to turn to. The country as a whole, and this State as a whole, has prospered, and its wealth has enormously increased; but how much of this increased wealth has come to you and in what way have your interests been served by the leaders of the party which you have year after year supported at the polls?

The prices of the products which you have for sale, and upon the disposal of which your welfare depends, are no higher now than they were in the past; but the prices of practically everything that you or your family have to purchase are far higher now than formerly. The Republican party policy of according favors to great and powerful manufacturing interests has given these an opportunity to make enormous gains at your expense, while you have been looked upon by those who have directed Republican party policy as men whose votes could be depended upon in any case, and whose wishes and welfare it was therefore needless to consider.

Has not the time come for the Massachusetts farmer to make his influence felt in a positive manner? By voting for William A. Gaston for Governor, you can make it evident to the Republican politicians that you constitute a force in this State which demands recognition. If the agricultural vote is divided, it will become a factor in politics which both parties must consider; if it remains united for any and all Republican candidates, the interests of the farmer will be ignored or sacrificed, as they have been in the past. If you make it clear that yours is not a vote which can be counted certain in advance and which will be cast in mere blind fidelity to a party name or label, if you make it evident that there is a limit to the patience with which you can bear all of the burdens while receiving none of the advantages of a party policy, both of the great parties will be more ready to serve your interests in the future. The election of this year offers you a rare opportunity to make your influence felt in a wholesome manner. While Colonel Gaston is the Democratic candidate for Governor, he is in no sense a politician, but is a business man, with a record of achievement equalled by few men of his years. Every interest of the Commonwealth will be perfectly safe in his hands, and he is receiving the support of thousands of Republicans and independent voters all over the State, because they believe him to be better qualified than his Republican opponent to successfully administer the office of Governor. You have, therefore, a safe opportunity to make your influence felt for the good of the State and for the relief and advancement of its agricultural interests. Will you not this year, casting partisanship aside, vote for Colonel Gaston for Governor?

ROBERT M. BURNETT.

Deerfoot Farm, Southboro, Mass.

The call of the supply...

The call of the supply...

The call of the supply...

The call of the supply...

The call of the supply...

The call of the supply...

The call of the supply...

The call of the supply...















## The Horse.

### Care of the Mare and Foal.

As soon as the colt comes into the world, see that its nose is uncovered as soon as the body is exposed to the air, and there may be cases where the navel needs attention, but nature usually takes care of that. After these attentions, says Prairie Farmer, leave the colt with the dam for a while and let her take care of it, but if after two or three hours it has not had any milk, help it get some. When a week old, put on a halter and tie the colt up. By the time it is two weeks old, it should have been taught to lead and stand tied while its mother is taken out to water. I keep the mare in a box stall for a time previous to and a short time after foaling, and as soon as the colt becomes accustomed to being haltered I tie the mare in a single stall and place the colt in a stall next to it, which it soon learns to know as its own.

My colts usually greet me on entering the stable in the morning and are so much in the way while I am cleaning stable and carrying that I am obliged to halter them and tie them in single stalls, and they seem as proud as a boy with his first pair of pants, and here I leave them tied till after breakfast. It is right here where the better part of the colt's education comes in. I do not allow the colt to follow the mare when she is at work, and as it has learned that it cannot have its own way it will stay shut in the barn without making much fuss. If the colt cannot be taken to the mare I have her brought up to the barn once during the morning and afternoon for a while, and later on allow the colt to go with the mare when she is doing slow work, such as drawing hay or stacking grain.

As soon as the colt shows an inclination to eat give it some choice bits of hay, but never be in a hurry to feed grain, for it is too strong for the stomach and may cause stomach trouble. When the colt is four months old you may give it a little grain in a box by itself, and when five months old wean it and let it remain in the pasture during the day; bring it up at night, feed it and tie it up.

I do not like the idea of turning the colts loose in the barn, as they move around and become restless, but if tied and given plenty of bedding they will lie down and keep quiet. I feed my colts two parts oats, one part corn and a little clover hay, and turn them out when the weather will permit. Johnson County. CYRUS GREENE.

### Common Flowers for Winter Use.

Some of our common garden flowers are quite as satisfactory for use in the window-garden in winter as the more expensive and care-demanding kinds which we procure from the florist. The single petunia is one of these. (Double kinds are comparatively worthless for winter flowering.) If a root is potted in September or October, all its old branches cut away, and the plant allowed to renew itself, as it very soon will if given a good soil, plenty of sunshine, and not too much water, it will begin to bloom by the latter part of November, and from that time on it will produce a great many flowers, and make the window bright and cheerful as few other plants can. From time to time, the branches should be cut back sharply, to encourage the production of new ones, on which the flowers will be borne. If a purple one is planted in the same spot with a white one, the two will grow up together and mingle their flowers in such a manner as to form a delightful contrast. This plant can be grown as a hanging one, if you so prefer it. About the middle of winter work a spoonful of Bowker's food for flowers into the soil about its roots. This fertilizer can be bought at almost any drug store and will produce a vigorous growth and encourage prolific flowering.

The Chinese pink will, if cut back sharply when taken from the garden, bloom well nearly all winter. It may not be quite as beautiful as the carnation, and will lack the fragrance of the latter, but its flowers will be rich in color, and do much to brighten and beautify the window in which they grow. It requires but little care, and is seldom attacked by insects of any kind. In many German families of my acquaintance, plants are kept growing in pots the year round, and are very highly valued. Each spring the old growth is cut away, and along about midsummer the roots are put into fresh earth. By the time the plant has to go into the house it has renewed itself, and is ready for the winter's work. Plants treated in this manner are preferable to those which have been allowed to flower during the summer in the open ground.

I have found the Marguerite carnation quite as satisfactory in the window-garden as in the outdoor garden, if small plants are potted in the fall. Indeed, it does better under the conditions which prevail in the house during winter than the greenhouse varieties of carnation. It is probably due to the fact that being grown from seed the plants are stronger in every way than those grown from cuttings, as the greenhouse carnations are. Select plants which you are sure will give double flowers,—the single ones are comparatively worthless,—and pot them in a soil of loam containing enough clay to give the compost more solidity than it would otherwise have, but be sure to see that it has the best of drainage. Carnations do not flourish in a soil so light and porous that there is not a good deal of firmness about their roots. In this respect they are like the rose. If sharp sand or clayey soil containing considerable gravel is mixed with the loam, all danger of too much compactness will be avoided.

Water enough to keep the soil evenly moist all the time; avoid using enough to make it wet. The red spider may attack the plant, but you can prevent injury by giving it a dip bath daily in clear water. If it becomes badly infested before you discover the presence of the enemy heat a tub of water to 120° and immerse the plant in it all over, allowing it to remain under water for not longer than a quarter of a minute at a time. This will kill the spider, but will not injure the plant. After treating in this manner a daily showering or, what is preferable, dip bath will doubtless prevent the spider from returning. This hot-water treatment can be applied to nearly all plants attacked by the spider with excellent results. It is valuable because it puts an end to the spider and its work at once. Daily showering will eventually rout the pest in the majority of cases, but it will take time to accomplish the desired result. As to the dip bath, I advise it because it is much more thorough in its operation than showering can possibly be, because by the use of it all parts of the plant are sure to be reached. Where showering is depended on this is not always the case.

Ten-week stock—the "gilliflower" of old times—is another excellent winter flowering plant, provided small plants are used instead of large ones which have flowered freely during the summer. It is almost impossible to lift an old plant successfully, because it



NELLA JAY, 2.14 1-4, BY JAY HAWKER; DAM, PARONELLA, BY PARKVILLE.

Winner of the Kentucky Futurity.

has a long tap-root which has to be cut off to reduce it to the limit of an ordinary pot, and when this occurs the plant is almost sure to die. Young plants or small plants, however, can be potted with safety. In order to secure plants for winter, it is a good plan to sow a small quantity of seed along in July, though as a general thing there will be a few plants in the bed, among those from seed sown in spring, which have not grown to be so large that attempt to pot them would be inadvisable. This plant has very beautiful flowers,—if the double varieties are selected, and no other should be used, as the single sorts are inferior,—the colors ranging through various shades of red to pure white. They are borne in spikes six or seven inches long. They have a spicy fragrance quite like that of the carnation. After all the buds on a spike have developed, cut it off close to its junction with the main stalk, and in a short time a new stalk will be put forth to take its place. In this manner the plant can be renewed from time to time.

The scarlet salvia, *S. splendens* of the catalogues, is a most charming plant for winter use, provided it is kept from the ravages of the red spider. Old plants in the garden will always send up plenty of young shoots from the base of the roots, and some of these can be broken off in such a manner as to bring away a piece of root with them. These will soon become established if carefully potted, and as soon as they get well to growing they will begin to bloom if you allow them to. But it is advisable to pinch off the first buds that appear, and force the production of branches enough to make the plant bushy and compact. This is quite important, as many young plants will, as soon as taken in the house, begin to grow up and take on a spindling, awkward shape, which cannot be corrected afterward. But by pinching at the right time, and keeping it up until the plant has taken on the shape desired, it is an easy matter to secure a plant with a score of branches, each one of which will produce flowers by midwinter. The effect of a fine plant covered with flowers is extremely beautiful, because of the intense richness of color which characterizes its blossoms. We have few other plants which bloom so profusely and so constantly throughout the entire season. Give it a sunny window, a moderate amount of water at its roots, and water all over its

foliage two or three times a week,—once a day would be better,—and you will be delighted with it, and get more pleasure from it than you will be likely to from some expensive plant that requires a good deal of coaxing, and then cannot be depended on.—Country Gentleman.

If one is to pasture hogs, one of the first needs is a supply of water for them. Probably none is better than a running brook, if so situated that no other herds are above it to foul the water or send down disease that they may have. But it may be better in some cases to bar the hogs from the brook or pond, if the water is stagnant, or if there are other herds above on the same stream, and to resort to the well for a source of supply. This should be so located as to be free from the drainage of the field or the surrounding lots. The trough should be surrounded by a cement floor, and so arranged that while the swine can drink from it, they cannot wallow in it to foul it. If there is a continuous supply, the overflow may be so arranged as to give them a wallowing place, but when they are in clean grass they need it less than when in close and filthy pens, and they are better without a wallowing place than to have to take their drink from the place they wallow in. Those who keep their hogs in small yards often fail to realize the need that hogs have for pure drinking water and for green food. If they would give water more frequently as a drink, and give less sloppy food, especially when made wet by the use of the water in which salt meat has been cooked, they would find the profits of the hogs they keep increase to a considerable extent.

Milk is heavier than water. In diluted milk the water will largely rise to the surface. Thus one hundred gallons of average new milk will weigh as heavy as 103.02 of water. Separated milk will weigh more than whole milk, since the lighter weight fat is abstracted from the former.

On April 1, 1903, the new German meat inspection law goes into effect. Under this act fifty-six inspection stations will be established, of which twenty-nine will be at various ports of entry.

It is believed that the inspection will materially retard the importation of meats. For the year 1901, the imports of food stuffs and live stock for food purposes had a value of over \$450,000,000, an increase of nearly 775,000 tons over similar imports in 1900, this notwithstanding a fine yield of rye, wheat and oats. The butchers' associations in Germany, reports Consul J. E. Keil at Stettin, are being alarmed over the constantly decreasing supply of home live stock, but notwithstanding this, at the instigation of the Agrarian party, restrictions have been placed upon the importation of cattle with a view to preventing American beef gaining too strong a foothold in the Empire. As a result of this scarcity of meats, Consul Keil states, since last January the price of meats has risen perceptibly, the price of live hogs in June, 1902, was 25-3-10 per cent. higher than in June, 1900. In laboring circles use of meat due to high prices is diminishing, resulting in an increased consumption of fresh and smoked fish and herring.

To Breeders, Horsemen Generally and All Lovers of Man's Best Friend:

Owing to the rigid enforcement of the Blue Laws of Massachusetts, the horse industry has this year received a staggering blow,—a blow so stunning that if something is not done instantly to counteract its effects this great industry will be killed so far as Massachusetts is concerned. No good can be accomplished by going at length into the merits or demerits of these Blue Laws; it is sufficient to call attention to existing facts.

There are on the statute books of Massachusetts laws which, if rigidly enforced, will absolutely kill the breeding and racing of horses in Massachusetts, and this in turn kill country and cattle fairs in Massachusetts, and will vitally affect the breeding and country fair interests of New England. This being so, it is within bounds to say that one of the most damaging blows that can be dealt the hundreds of thousands of citizens of Massachusetts, directly and indirectly interested in horses, is the enforcement of these Blue Laws as they apply to the horse industry. The major portion of these citizens who are affected are Republicans. The representative men of the horse industry of Massachusetts are, almost to a man, Republicans.

During Governor Crane's administration these Blue Laws have been a dead letter, with the result that the amount of money invested in the horse industry in Massachusetts has increased by millions, and Massachusetts has advanced from an insignificant position in the horse-breeding world to the very foremost. When it was announced that Lieutenant-Governor Bates would be the Republican candidate for governor, it was also announced he would upon his election rigidly enforce the Blue Laws. This fact being made plain to Governor Crane, and he not wishing it to go into political history that laws he had refrained from enforcing were to be rigidly enforced by his successor, ordered that they be enforced during the remainder of his administration. The result was instantaneous. The great Breckers Meeting at Readville, always one of the most successful in America, was abandoned, and this was followed by the abandonment or failure of all the leading meetings and country fairs in Massachusetts. There can be no dispute or difference of opinion of what the result of the continued rigid enforcement of these Blue Laws will mean to the breeders and farmers interested in the horses and cattle industry of New England. It will be death to this great industry. Therefore the vital question is, what can be done, and done now, to avert this threatened destruction? It is out of the question to hope for a change of these laws for some time to come, as any attempt to bring about such a change would involve "politics," which would mean a long, hard fight, with the result problematical.

After giving the subject earnest and thorough investigation along lines where "politics," the Republican party and the Democratic party, and all parties, have been absolutely ignored, a number of the representative men who have the interests of the horse at heart, men with hardly an exception strongly Republican in their politics, have arrived at this practical conclusion: Every man who is directly or indirectly interested in the horse industry,—breeding, racing, horse shows or country fairs,—should register at the coming election his protest against such enforcement of the Blue Laws now on the statute books as Lieutenant-Governor Bates is on record as intending to inaugurate, and their solemn conclusion is that such protest can be effectually made but in one way: Let every such voter, whether Republican, Democrat or Socialist, vote for Gaston for Governor.

The election of Gaston by Republican horse men will in unmistakable terms register a protest that must and will be heard, and the results will be that the great industry will be preserved, and at the same time no practical damage will be done Republican principles or the Republican party in the State of Massachusetts. The incoming Legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican, thereby preventing the doing of any damage to the party. The horsemen of Massachusetts, the farmers of Massachusetts, owe it to themselves to embrace this opportunity which is now with them, and which may never be theirs again, to show they are a power which must not be ignored. Those who have the best interests of the horse at heart, an interest as great, as pure and as noble as that of the trader or the manufacturer, or any industry which neither of the great parties dares to strike at as the horse industry has been struck at, should make it their personal business, throughout the length and breadth of the State, in every town, city and hamlet, to see how many votes they can change over from Bates to Gaston, and they can rest assured that if he is elected their will be the full credit, and no future chief executive of Massachusetts will dare to attempt the destruction of the horse industry.

A Leading Massachusetts Horseman.

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1795-ROCKAWAY, platform, pole and shafts, rubber tires, green cloth and satin almost new, and light, cor. 200 last spring. \$500

1897-ROCKAWAY, maroon cloth and satin, rubber tires, extra seat for child. \$250

1855-ROCKAWAY, octagon, pole and shafts, rubber tires, green cloth and satin trimmings, medium weight. \$290

1898-DEPOT WAGON, green cloth, rubber tires, very light, good condition. \$175

1898-DEPOT WAGON, foot brake, rubber tires, whipcord trimmings, tall gate, used one year. \$275

1897-DEPOT WAGON, light whipcord, rubber tires. \$100

1897-DEPOT WAGON, rubber tires, half platform, green cloth trimmings, inside cloth partition for winter use. \$275

1897-DEPOT WAGON, rubber tires, light whipcord, used three months and now like new. \$350

1894-DEPOT WAGON, steel tires, light cord trimmings, very light. \$90

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